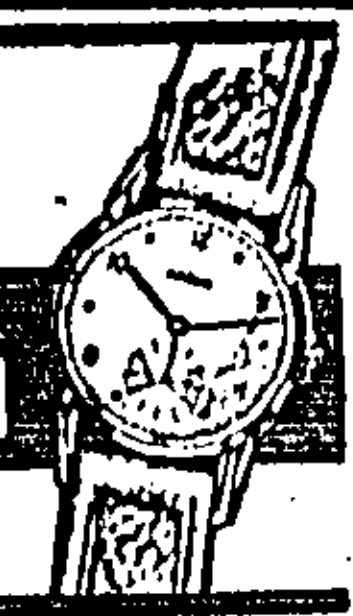


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Ship Breaks In Two

Crow Stranded On Rocks Waiting To Be Rescued

Latest reports received here last night stated that the Greek steamer Kostas Lemos which went aground at Goulous Point, Camiguin Island, north of Luzon on Sunday night had broken in two and is believed to be a complete loss.

The crew of the wrecked steamer had taken to lifeboats and had reached nearby rocks where they were stranded, pending their ship's rescue in answer to her SOS.

Because of heavy seas it was impossible for the men to be taken off up to last night. The ship is still standing by.

The tugboat Louise Moller which was en route from Hong Kong to Manila and was diverted to the scene of the sinking, later continued on her voyage when it was reported that the Japanese steamer was going to the ship's rescue.

The Kostas Lemos was on her way from Vancouver to Bombay.

The Navy here this morning confirmed the report and stated that there had been no further news from the Kashi Maru.

There has been no loss of life and the stranded men are believed to be in no immediate danger.

NZ DISASTER

Auckland, New Zealand, Jan. 1.

Six more bodies have been recovered from the passenger launch Ranui, which was wrecked at the entrance of Tauranga Harbour last Thursday. It was announced today that this brought the list of identified victims up to 10. The police said today that they were certain 23 persons were aboard the launch when she was wrecked in a storm.

Three people were still missing, they added.—Reuter.

QUINS BORN IN SIBERIA

London, Jan. 1.

Quintuplets—four boys and a girl—have been born in Siberia, according to a Tass agency message received in London today. The mother was Elena Skomkina, wife of a collective farmer at Spassk, near Krasnoyarsk, in the Altai Region. They were born just before the New Year. Mother and children were said to be well.—Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Opportunity For New Methods

THE making of New Year resolutions has gone somewhat out of fashion, and not perhaps surprisingly, for when expressed they often represent an emotional rather than a rational intention, and are, in consequence, soon forgotten. Yet this is not so in every case and it gives a sense of satisfaction to know that quite a lot of people have genuinely made promises to themselves to bring about desirable changes in their daily thoughts and actions; people who intend to try and fulfil those resolutions. We do not believe that the custom of making New Year resolutions, though possibly old-fashioned, should be scoffed at or discouraged. On the contrary, not only individuals, but governments and other representatives of the people should make a definite contribution towards helping the custom to survive and to give it real meaning. Our own administration could do so with possibly beneficial results all round. For example we should like to see Government in this new year resolve to take the public a little more into its confidence before making long-term decisions, especially where those decisions affect the public purse and the future interests of the Colony. There has been a welcome move in that direction during the past twelve months, as for instance the appointment of a Harbour Ferry Services Advisory Committee to probe public reactions to new services; also Government's willingness to lend an ear to the City Hall Committee before committing itself and the Colony to any irrevocable scheme for building a civic centre. There is still room for closer relations between Government and the public in matters affecting policy as well as development. And in this respect it would seem that Legislative Council

could be made much more of a forum than it is today. The House of Commons system of Question Time should be encouraged, where, not only are written questions and answers provided, but supplementary questions permitted which allow for a much wider treatment of subjects of the day. We feel too, that Government would be making a progressive step if it decided in future to make more generous allocations to revenue-producing departments whose work up to the present has been cramped and hampered by insufficient funds. We have in mind particularly Radio Hongkong which has to exist on a shoestring although it is making a handsome contribution to general revenue. We also consider the suggestion made by our morning contemporary that a sort of King's Speech should be delivered by the Governor at the opening of a new financial year is worthy of serious contemplation, for it would enable the public to gain some idea of Government's general policy and intentions for the following twelve months. None of these proposals is revolutionary, nor, so far as we know, unconstitutional, and if they achieved nothing else but make the general public feel they were a little more than previously an integral part of the Colony, they would be fully justified. And for the citizens of Hongkong, on their part, they too can make and try honestly to fulfil one resolution—to show a more lively and practical interest in local affairs which must of necessity affect them. In so doing they will demonstrate to the Administration that they deserve to receive more fully the confidence of the government and the Colony can then take a definite forward move towards that measure of self-government for which it has long clamoured.

European Police SI On Grave Charge

On a charge of demanding money with menaces, Robert Royston Jones, Sub-Inspector of Police, was remanded three days by Mr Winter at Kowloon yesterday for further inquiries.

Jones, a junior sub-inspector, charged under Section 47 of Ordinance 32, 1935, was alleged to have demanded with menaces \$200 with intent to steal from one Li Shu-teng, of 522 Canton Road, first floor, on December 31.

Detective Sub-Inspector D. S. Roberts, of Yaumatei Police Station, is in charge of the case.

Britain's Blustery New Year

London, Jan. 1.

Fog, snow, hail, rain and winds of gale force swept large areas of Britain this New Year's Day, and night-like darkness descended on London at midday.

Shipping in the Dover Strait ran for shelter before a 60-mile gale. Planes arriving from abroad were diverted to make safe landings, including the one which brought Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent to attend Thursday's conference of British Commonwealth premiers.

Sixteen persons were injured in London and Reading in two bus crashes due to the weather. In London a 20-minute midday snowfall put streets under an inch of snow.—United Press.

Holiday Death Roll In US

New York, Jan. 1.

The New Year holiday death toll in the United States rose to 294 today. Road accidents killed 207 people, including five in one accident in Maryland.

The National Safety Council had estimated that 330 people would be killed on the country's roads between 8 p.m. on Friday and midnight tonight.—Reuter.

Civilian Evacuation Stopped

SITUATION EASES IN TONKIN

Hanoi, Jan. 1. General de Lattre de Tassigny, the new French High Commissioner in Indo-China, today announced that he had stopped the evacuation of French wives and families from the rebel-attacked French Tonkin delta bridgehead.

French Army authorities said there was pressure against the Tienyen sector in the north-east coastal bridgehead area beside the Tonkin Gulf.

On the Red River sector, 30 miles north and north-west of the Tonkin capital of Hanoi, the rebels were officially reported to be still in active contact with French positions but a French Army communiqué added that the situation had improved for the French.

DELTA BATTLE

Meanwhile, a Paris message says that crack Vietminh battalions have been thrown into the battle in the Tonkin Delta, according to prisoners taken by the French. It was announced by a French Army spokesman in Saigon today. According to the French News Agency, he said that French troops were holding their positions against very severe Vietminh pressure throughout the Tienyen sector on the north-east coast.

The position of French-Vietnamese forces north of the Red River had improved since the "vigorous intervention" of naval units and planes, the spokesman added.

Planes had bombed Vietminh concentrations to the north. An unspecified French post in South Vietnam resisted violent attacks by Vietminh artillery which finally withdrew under French Air Force bomb attacks.—Reuter.

Fifty Years A Nation

Sydney, January 1.

Australia began the year-long celebration on Monday of her 50-year nationhood.

The Golden Jubilee began in an uneasy atmosphere reflecting the world crisis. Critics objected to the celebration even before it began, because of the appropriation of A\$280,000 to finance it. Some persons said the money should have been used to bolster defence.—United Press.

Theft From Abbey



The famous Scone Stone was stolen from Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day and Scotland Yard are still trying to trace it. Picture shows an official of the Abbey viewing the Coronation throne from where the stone was removed. Note the splintered left edge of the seat. This damage was caused when the stone was prised from beneath the seat.—AP Picture.

America's Sources Of Strength

Washington, Jan. 1.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson said on Sunday "we have power to retaliate against any aggressor who attacks us and our friends, and that power cannot be overlooked."

"We expect to make ourselves respected and to deter aggression," Acheson declared in a radio interview.

The nation's great need now is to produce more, Acheson said, adding:

"The prescription which we need today is a prescription which Mr Churchill gave to England in 1940—blood and sweat and tears—and I may add, faith—faith in our country, faith that the great task before us can be done and that it will be done."

He was asked what he thought of remarks that the present is "America's darkest hour."

Acheson said that any nation's darkest hour comes "when its citizens lose their will and their courage."

THE FOUR SOURCES

"Other people thought that, nine years ago, the night of Pearl Harbor was our darkest hour, but again Americans never lost their will and they never lost their courage. And they faced up to the challenge which that event brought before them."

He listed four sources of American strength:

"First, we have the tremendous source of strength that our cause is right. We are on the side of freedom and on the side of the great spiritual values which have created our country."

"Second, we have friends who believe in the same values that we believe and this is a great source of strength."

"Third, we and our friends have the greatest industrial capacity in the world which in turn can make us and our friends strong."

"Fourth, we have not merely potential strength but we have strength in being since we have a first class navy and we have a strong air force, and in our

army we have the nucleus around which we can build a real fighting force.—Associated Press.

Prisoners Halted By Neck

Seoul, Jan. 1.

Several hundred Korean men and women, halted together neck to neck like cattle, were marched through the streets of Seoul today on their way to prisons on charges of "collaboration."

The suspects were the latest batch of several thousand people who have been rounded up in the countryside north of Seoul by Korean police in the last few days.

The tempo of the arrests has increased sharply as the hour of the threatened Communist general offensive grew nearer. The Home Minister, Dr Chough Pyong Ok, has apparently been anxious to remove all possible Communist sympathisers from areas which might be recaptured by the Chinese Communists and North Koreans.

The exact details of the "collaboration" charges have not been revealed by the Government.

Mass trials are held in secret with death sentences being imposed on most of the "collaborators." Executions are also held secretly in groups of 20 to 40 condemned people, often with as few as six riflemen.—Reuter.

Pakistan's New Demand

Karachi, Jan. 1.

The Pakistan Cabinet in two sessions today approved Premier Liaquat Ali Khan's stand on the Kashmir question in the agenda of the Commonwealth conference in London.

His decision to abstain from the conference was also approved. It has now been finally decided that Liaquat will not go to London.

An official announcement is expected tonight.—Associated Press.

YOUTH KILLED IN COLLISION

Easton, Pennsylvania, Jan. 1.

A collision between a car and a bus here today killed one youth and seriously injured another. Their papers indicated that they were residents of Tiberan attending the University of Maryland.

Papers they carried gave their names as Morris Z. Khale, Nouri (killed) and Freedom Vessel, 21, severely injured in the crash.

Police said the car, in which the youths were riding skidded on ice and struck the bus.—Associated Press.

CHINESE TROOPS IN BIG ASSAULT

New Thrust From North Of Seoul To East Coast

Tokyo, Jan. 1.

Chinese Communist troops were today attacking the United Nations line right across Korea from north of Seoul to the east coast.

A new Communist thrust—against the United Nations' eastern front—could gravely affect the whole line across the peninsula. At least one division has been flung in in this sector.

The significance of the action is heightened by the identification of two Chinese Communist regiments engaged in the fighting. It is now known that in addition to the Chinese Communist Fourth Field Army of 19 divisions, concentrating mainly along the west and central sectors, some formations of the Chinese Communists' Third Field Army have moved down from Hungnam, freed by the evacuation of the United Nations' 10th Corps.

In the extreme west the United Nations' left flank is now faced with the probable need to pull back.

The Eighth Army tonight admitted that the Communist assault, which began on the front north and north-east of Seoul, had now developed into a general offensive.

Eighth Army troops had been forced to make limited withdrawals but the spokesman would not specify the areas where the withdrawals occurred.

Frontline reports said that Chinese Communist and North Korean formations north of Seoul had pierced the United Nations' Imjin River line to a depth of several miles and were less than 20 miles from the capital.

"It was what was officially called one of the biggest air operations of the whole Korean campaign, the Air Force claimed 1,500 Communist casualties from today's air strikes."

Army sources said that this was only about a quarter of the estimated casualties.

No communist air activity was reported.

DAWN ATTACK

The Communists, launching their expected attacks as dawn broke on a bitterly cold New Year's Day, were reported to have advanced 10 miles south of the Imjin River to within 20 miles of the city.

Their advance was still continuing tonight and United Nations units on the flanks were falling back.

Another Chinese Communist force, reported at division strength, was attacking south of the Parallel in the east.

Here, too, United Nations troops were believed to be retreating but the position was described as fluid.

As the Communists, oblivious of heavy losses, stormed across the barbed-wired and snow-covered minefields, United Nations war planes roared overhead in another savage counter-attack behind the battle-front.

Taking advantage of the clear weather they pounded enemy concentrations in 540 effective sorties, hitting more than 1,500 troops, 62 towns, 500 buildings and tanks, cars, bridges and gun emplacements.

Superfortresses dropped 170 tons of high explosives.

EXCELLENT RESULTS. Pilots reported excellent results from bombing, rocketing and machine-gunning attacks on troops moving south along the road from Yonchon, the main enemy concentration centre just north of the Parallel.

The Communists opened their assault with a six-hour artillery barrage just as midnight heralded the New Year.

As dawn broke they attacked at two points, forcing the frozen Imjin River near Korangpo, 15 miles east of Kaesong and below the 38th Parallel, and further west just below Yonchon.

British troops were ordered into defence positions.

South Korean units felt the main weight of the opening thrusts north of the Imjin River, and fell back 10 miles in the first few hours.

The Communists dragged light artillery with them over the river.

General Douglas MacArthur said in a communique issued early today that the Communists, in a "determined attempt," had "succeeded initially in penetrating friendly positions" in the Korangpo area.

Despite the difficulties caused by the United Nations air offensive, the Chinese Communists, having solved their major supply problems by "one subterfuge or another," stood ready "at this

moment to launch a major offensive against the United Nations forces."

General MacArthur described the attack on the eastern sector—where the Communist forces were reported to be 12 miles below the border—as a "diversionary movement."

An Eighth Army officer said it would be false to describe as "a major breakthrough" unconfirmed reports that the Communists had deeply pierced one part of the line.

THREE ARMIES

An Eighth Army spokesman tonight said that three Chinese Communist armies and nine reconstituted North Korean divisions had been tentatively identified facing the strong 20-mile United Nations perimeter above Seoul.

The armies were the 39th Chinese Communist Army, south of Kihwari, the 38th south of Yonchon, and the 98th in the Changamni area.

The Communists were expected to attempt a flanking movement aimed at enveloping Seoul in the same way as they had captured Pyongyang, the Northern capital, four weeks ago.

Pilots from the United States aircraft carrier Leyte inflicted about 10,000 casualties on Chinese Communist and North Korean troops in the last 72 days of 1950, it was officially announced today.

They destroyed or damaged 604 tanks and hit 10 bridges, 27 fuel and ammunition dumps and 658 military buildings during more than 3,500 sorties.—Reuter.

Russia Replies To Allies

London, Jan. 1.

Russia started the fateful year of 1951 on Monday with a lengthy ten-point reply to the Western powers' proposal for a Big Four conference on the causes of friction between East and West.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said Russia handed its reply to the British, French and American embassies in Moscow as the bells tolled in the new year in Moscow at midnight.

The nature of the reply was not disclosed immediately, but informed sources said the length of the Note suggested Russia has made "counter-proposals" to the West's suggestions for "last chance" global peace talks.

The Russians asked in November for a Big Four parley on Germany. The West replied in December that it did not wish to discuss Germany alone but would gladly reach over the entire field of international tensions.

The spokesman said a preliminary translation of the Soviet reply arrived in London and was being studied.

The United States, Britain and France proposed to Russia that the four powers appoint deputies to try to draw up an agenda for a new meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.—United Press.

HOMELAVE - ON THE NUFFIELD PLAN!

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STALIN ASKED FOR GESTURE OF FAITH

London, Dec. 31.
The Left-wing Reynolds News today urged Stalin to make some gesture of faith in the belief that the Soviet and Western systems could live together.

In New Year messages to world leaders, Reynolds News also urged the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, always to act in friendship with America but to insist that Britain exercises more influence in the partnership.

The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, was praised by the paper as a worthy successor of Gandhi. Millions of people were behind Mr. Nehru in his efforts to save the peace in Asia, the paper added.

Reynolds News' messages were addressed to the following statements:
To Premier Nehru: "You have proved yourself the worthy successor of the great Gandhi."

"India's ceaseless efforts to find a bridge between the new China and the West have made you a symbol of hope. Millions of people are behind you in your efforts to save the peace in Asia."

Gen. Franco's Overtures To The West

INCLUSION IN ANTI-RED PLAN

New York, Dec. 31.
General Franco, Spanish head of State, told the Western world today that he would like to be included in its plan for containing Communism.

He added, "Spain does not lack confidence in herself."

Franco was speaking in an interview broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"It is incredible in view of today's danger to find so many countries divided by weakness, selfishness, hesitations," he said.

"We would all be more secure if we could get together on a common policy against aggression."

If Spain had to stand alone against any future invasion, it was prepared for a struggle in which many millions of aggressors will die, Franco said.

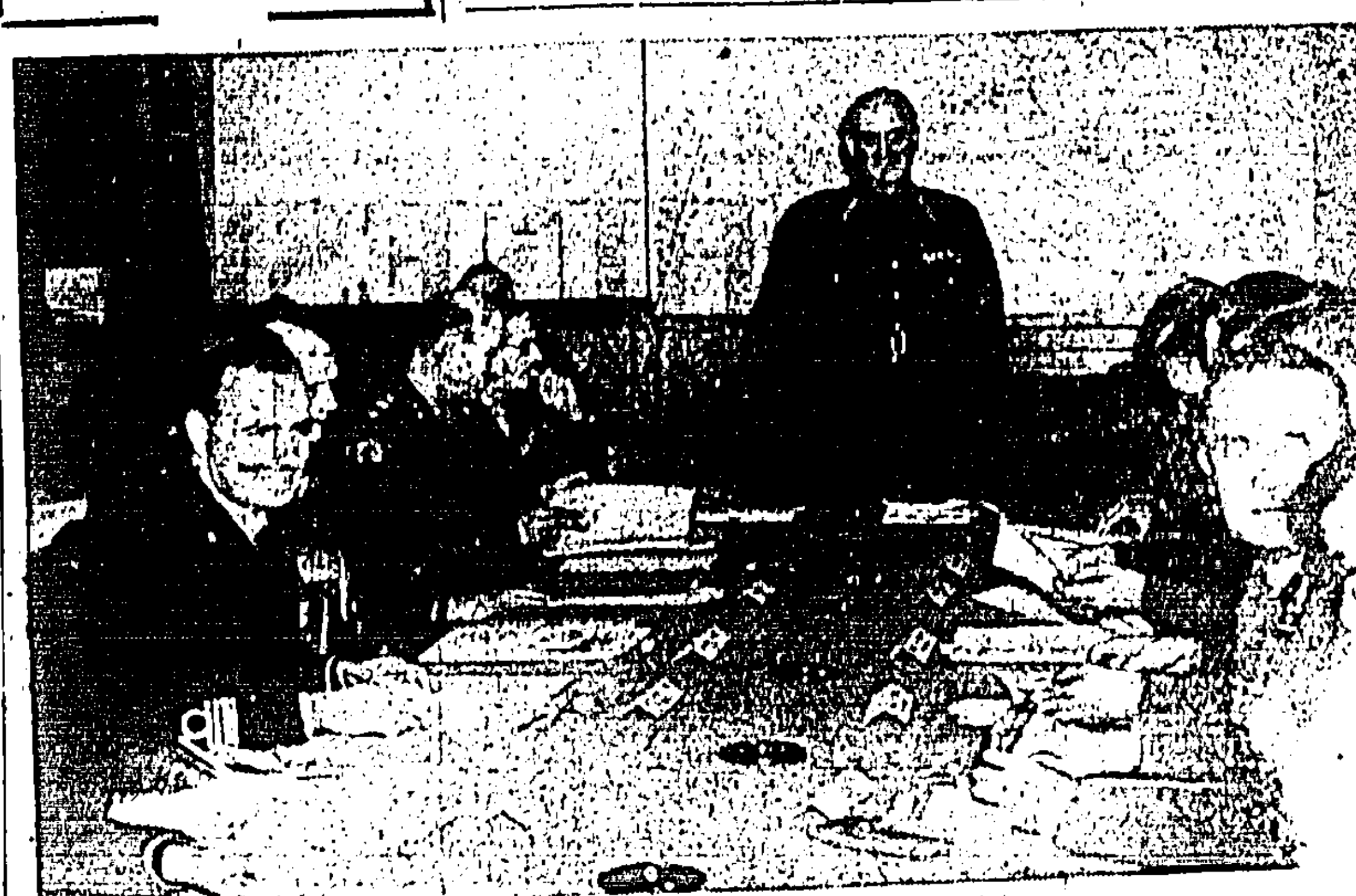
He declared, "We have enough arms and munitions to sell our independence dearly although our means are modest because nobody so far has offered us any help."

"Spain has been forced into isolation."

He added that the Allies must thank Spain for keeping Communism out of the Western extremity of Europe.

For that, he said, Spain was "entitled to expect that the wrongs done us be corrected."

Meeting Of Experts



FLIGHT TO ESCAPE AUSTERITY

London, Dec. 31.

End of the year news about more and more austerity and shortages in store for the British people coincided today with travel agencies' announcements that plans for 1951 cover an expected record exodus to Europe.

The Ministry of Fuel warned today that it may shortly have to appeal to the nation for stringent economy in the use of coal, gas, and electricity. Many key power stations serving industrial concentrations are down to two weeks' reserve fuel supply, instead of the normal safety margin of six weeks.

Prices were announced today for motor tyres (up by 20 per cent), aluminium (up to £124 a long ton) and nuts and bolts.

Last year the USSR banned the use of zinc or copper in household goods.

But the travelling allowances in foreign currencies other than dollars has been raised from £50 a year to £100.

Travel agencies said today that their combined reports indicated that European resorts were ready for a record total of 750,000 Britons in 1951.—Reuter.

Muscovites Go All Gay

Moscow, Dec. 31.

A festive holiday spirit dominated Moscow tonight, with most Soviet citizens apparently untroubled by the threatening international situation.

Monday not only is New Year's Day but also a day for the exchange of gifts about the decorated trees which in most countries takes place on Christmas Day.

All stores, especially toy and food stores, were crowded with customers. Citizens hurried home with packages and fir trees purchased at the last minute. Housewives throughout the city were preparing for New Year's Eve parties and Soviet revellers, however, were reminded by Russia's noted journalist, Ilya Ehrenberg, that "the shadow of war never before hung so low over the earth."—Associated Press.

Cripps Companion Of Honour

EX-CHANCELLOR'S SELECT AWARD ONLY TWO NEW PEERS

London, Jan. 1.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who wrecked his health in the fight to save Britain from economic disaster, was created a Companion of Honour in the New Year Honours List published today.

The Companionship of Honour, carrying no title, is one of the most select honours the King can bestow. It is an order limited to only 65 members.

The same honour was awarded to Australia's Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. Robert G. Menzies, in today's list, the 30th of the present reign.

The King created only two new Peers — both Socialists — for political and public services.

They are: Mr. Archibald Crawford, a Leicestershire Labour Party stalwart, and Mr. Thomas MacPherson, Chairman of the Clan MacPherson Association, who lost his Parliamentary seat at the last General Election. He is prominent in the imported food trade, holds the American Medal of Freedom for service in the United States Army during the war and a Dutch order for services to Netherlands shipping.

The coveted Order of Merit, restricted to only 24 members, was bestowed on Sir Alexander Cadogan, who represented Britain on the United Nations, and Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Viscount Trenchard, a pioneer builder of Britain's air strength.

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, British High Commissioner in Germany, was made a Knight of the Order of the Bath (K.C.B.).

King George appointed three new members to his Privy Council — the body of statesmen which advises him on high constitutional affairs. They are Sir Owen Dixon, Australian High Court Judge, who achieved world prominence as United Nations mediator in the Kashmir dispute; the Earl of Drogheda; and Baron Macdonald of Guncynsor, who as Sir Gordon Macdonald was the last Governor of Newfoundland.

Among 27 Knights Bachelor created in Britain and 18 more in the Commonwealth and colonies, professions ranging from music to atomic bomb science are represented.

One new Knight is Dr. William Walton, the composer. Another is Dr. Christopher Hinton, the man behind the building of a new atomic research plant in the North of England.

WOMEN HONOURED

Women were given 89 honours. Four, who became entitled to call themselves "Dame" of the Order of the British Empire, include Miss Ninette de Valois, Director of the famous Sadler's Wells ballet which recently took America by storm and earned many dollars for Britain.

A whole group of minor honours went to architects, builders and engineers who helped to plan the new House of Commons.

A poet, Siegfried Sassoon, was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.). So were Cicely Courtneidge, a musical comedy star, and Joan Cross, the soprano, and Herbert Wilcox, British film producer.

Humble men and women of Britain have also been recognised by the King. Among them is Mrs. Fanny Thorne, an 88-year-old farm worker who last year sowed eight acres of barley single-handed in 11½ hours. She was awarded the British Empire Medal (B.E.M.).

The same decorations went to Mr. H. J. Summers, a dairy foreman whose creamery broke a world record last May by producing 64 tons of butter in a day.

Miss Lily Leah, a Lancashire silk weaver for 60 years who started work when she was 10, is able to put the letters B.E.M. after her name now.

MAN OF 93

The oldest man in the Honours List is George Herbert Russell, C.B.E., who at 93 is a specialist in growing lupins of rare colours. His award was for agricultural services.

Knightships have been conferred on Chittampalam Abrah-

Attlee Message To Labour

London, Jan. 1.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, said today in a New Year message to the Labour Party that it must continue to look for world peace and understanding between all nations.

Reviewing the past year, Mr. Attlee said, "But for the grave events which have darkened the international scene we could certainly have looked forward to an even wider extension of the great schemes of social betterment which have been enacted since 1945."

"In the coming year we shall need the steadfast and loyal support of all our supporters. These are testing times. We are seeking to build a free democratic society based on social justice."—Reuter.

Economy Now Geared To Rearmament

WEST EUROPE'S POSITION

Washington, Dec. 31.

Foreign aid chief William Foster said today that the Marshall Plan has strengthened Western Europe's economy enough to withstand the stepped-up demands of rearmament. He made the statement in a year-end review of Economic Cooperation Administration achievements.

During the past year, Mr. Foster said, Western Europe's production increased 13 percent largely because of Marshall Plan aid. Some of the biggest increases were registered in food and steel production and electrical power output, which Mr. Foster termed highly significant in terms of military potentialities.

So far ECA had cost the American taxpayers more than \$10,000,000,000, while the equivalent of \$5,000,000,000 in counterpart funds—contributions made by Western European nations—had also been released.

These counterpart funds had built up Western Europe's power supply, increased its manufacturing capacity, expanded its network of road, rail and water transport facilities, increased mine output and stepped up food supplies.

"The use of these counterpart funds while fulfilling the Marshall Plan's original aim of helping to restore Europe's peacetime economy, have built a sound foundation for rearmament," Mr. Foster said.

He added that one of the outstanding achievements of the year was in helping the United Kingdom bolster its economy so much that it no longer needed Marshall Plan aid.—United Press.

Trouble Ahead For Plevien?

Paris, Dec. 31.

Premier René Plevien won the reluctant backing of the National Assembly today for a stiff financial programme to build and arm a strong French Army in 1951, but signs mounted of increasing trouble for the Government early in the new year.

As the Premier was winning four votes of confidence in the Assembly, French Communists stopped up their protests against General Eisenhower's establishment of Atlantic Army headquarters in Paris.

Petitions were being circulated against the action, and the Communist organ "l'Humanité" attacked Eisenhower as a "gauleiter."

The National Assembly said all right to pass the 740,000,000 franc (more than US\$4,000,000,000) 1951 military budget, highest in the nation's history.—United Press.

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

Yugoslavs Not Alone, Says Tito

Belgrade, Dec. 31.

Marshal Tito told his people in a broadcast New Year message tonight that Yugoslavia did not stand alone, the official news agency "Tanjug" reported.

In a message over all stations just before midnight, local time, he said, "We are not alone today and it can be said that we are not going to be alone. By our consistent adherence to the principle of the fight for world peace and the maintenance of her independence, Yugoslavia has won high appreciation in the world."

"The friends of peace and peaceful co-operation will be our friends," Marshal Tito said that Yugoslavia was not alone because she had "successfully avoided that isolation which the Soviet Union wished to create."

He said that the country entered the New Year after mastering almost insurmountable difficulties. World-wide nervousness at the possibility of a new war had not affected Yugoslavia because her people had been too busy on the Five-Year Plan.—Reuter.

NEW AMNESTY

Belgrade, Dec. 31.

The Yugoslav Government announced a new amnesty today for more than 11,000 political prisoners. The statement said that the amnesty, which since the Yugoslavs broke with the Cominform in June, 1948, had been extended to persons convicted of various oppositional offences, including peasants who had defaulted on State orders of wheat deliveries, wartime co-operators and juvenile offenders.

The President of the Federal Government had decided to free 10,210 people and the government of the six republics an additional 1,087, making a total of 11,327, the statement said.—Reuter.

SMALLPOX SCARE IN BRITAIN

London, Dec. 31.

Eight confirmed cases of smallpox were in the Dartford Isolation Hospital, Kent, tonight, including a Royal Air Force officer who is believed to have carried the disease with him from Karachi, Pakistan.

Mr. Harold Beth, father of a Brighton (Sussex) family which when he reached Britain shortly before Christmas, died.

The officer, who arrived at the Royal Air Force station at Kinloss (Morayshire) from Karachi, travelled the length of Britain before he fell ill.

The Health Authorities have since been tracing contacts in different parts of the country.—Reuter.

Churchill Motto As Prescription For U.S.

Washington, Dec. 31.

Mr. Dean Acheson, the U.S. Secretary of State, said in a radio interview tonight that the prescription the United States needed today was that given by Mr. Winston Churchill to England in 1940 — "blood and toil, sweat and tears."

To the Churchill call Mr. Acheson added: "Faith — faith in our country, faith that the great task before us can be done and that it will be done."

He added: "We have the power to retaliate against an aggressor who attacks us and our friends, and that power cannot be overlooked. We expect to make ourselves respected and to deter aggression."

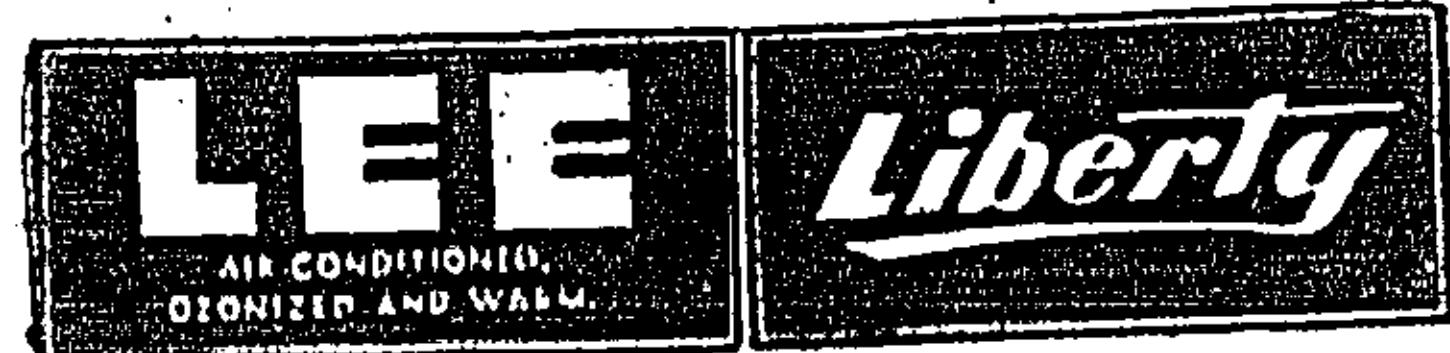
America's great need now was to produce more the Secretary of State continued.

"The threat of aggression in the world today calls for efforts on our part to build up our strength."

The United States needed to build tanks, guns, planes and other weapons and build them faster than it was doing so far, he listed four sources of American strength:

1.—We have the tremendous resources of strength that our cause is right.

2.—We are on the side of freedom and on the side of the great



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Technicolor Fantasy



Bob Hope teaches the West manners... and he's even got the horses wearin' tails!

Technicolor Fantasy

BOB HOPE LUCILLE BALL

BOB HOPE LUCILLE BALL

SEARCH FOR WAY TO PEACE

A Lion Star Poses

Empire's View On Japan

NEW SITUATION CREATED

London, Dec. 31. All aspects of a Japanese treaty, including the possibility of rearming Japan for self-defence, implied in General Douglas MacArthur's New Year message to Japan, will be discussed by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers who meet in London next Thursday, it was authoritatively learned here.

Until then, there will be no official British comment on General MacArthur's message, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Britain has for three years been anxious for an early peace treaty with Japan.

The Commonwealth as a whole has opposed any revival of Japanese military power. Australia and New Zealand with particular vigour.

Their position may be compared to that of France and the Western continental powers in Europe in respect of German rearmament. But it is recognised here that a new situation has been created by the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea, making it necessary to review the entire defence problem in the light of strategic realities.

It would not be surprising if any move by Washington to permit Japanese rearmament provoked Soviet diplomatic reaction similar to the recent notes from Moscow to the three Western occupying powers in Germany, protesting against their decision to enlist a West German military contribution to the collective defence of Western Europe.

If a similar decision is taken to allow Japan armed forces, it would be justified in Washington and by the Western Powers on similar grounds, namely, that any measures are purely defensive and the result of the aggressive attitude of the Communist powers.—Reuter.

VIEWS NOT ASKED

Washington, Dec. 31. A source in close touch with Far Eastern developments said today that the United States had not asked the Western Allies for their views on Japanese rearmament.

He was commenting on General MacArthur's hint yesterday that he would favour the Japanese re-arming to repel aggression.

The source also pointed to the recent vigorous American denial of Communist allegations that General MacArthur had asked the Japanese to draw up plans for an army.

The General's statement did not cause any sensation here this holiday week-end.

The United States has stated that the new Japanese police force now being created is for purely internal security.—Reuter.

Aims Of Empire Conference "Fate Of Humanity Itself Resting In The Balance"

New Delhi, Dec. 31.

The Prime Minister of India, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, in a broadcast to the Indian people tonight, said that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, opening next Thursday, might help in showing a way which might lead to peace.

Mr Nehru, speaking on the eve of the New Year as well as on the eve of his departure for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, said: "Big issues are at stake in the world today and, indeed, the fate of humanity itself is in the balance."

New Zealanders Land In Korea

Tokyo, Dec. 31. New Zealand's first troops for Korea, artillerymen who disembarked at a port in the South, were led by a veteran gunnery officer, Brigadier Donald S. Park, and included a sprinkling of Australians and a number of British migrants.

An officer said that the force was the best equipped ever to leave New Zealand. It would be equipped entirely with British Commonwealth equipment and would eat British and New Zealand food.

Any stores obtained from the United States Army would be paid for in dollars.—Reuter.

Australia Warned To Prepare

Sydney, Dec. 31. Mr W. M. Hughes, the first Member of Australia's only Federal Parliament still active in politics, warned Australia tonight to prepare against the threat of war.

Both Britain and America had compulsory military training schemes, he said in a national broadcast, but Australia's scheme would not operate until next March.

"We are not ready," he declared, "in 1944 with a population of 5,000,000 we had a militia of 89,000; today, with a population of 8,500,000 we have a militia of only 19,000."

Communism continues to expand while Australia remains defenceless, vulnerable and inviting, he added.—Associated Press.

Five Dead In Crash

Sunland, California, Dec. 31. Three men and two women were killed yesterday when a private single-engine plane crashed. Eye-witnesses said that the aircraft circled low over the Sunland area several times before ramming into a hillside near a busy highway. The plane burst into flames.—Reuter.

"Oh! You Great Big Beautiful Doll"



Three-year-old Jennifer has adoration written on her face as she looks at a doll selling at £21, and made in Italy, the show-piece of a Christmas Toy Fair at Manchester.—London Express Service.

"I do not suggest that the London Conference will decide any of those issues, or will finally avert the grave danger of war that confronts us," he declared.

"But it is possible that the conference may help in lessening the gloom somewhat, and in showing a way which might lead to peace."

Mr Nehru added that he thought it necessary "in this grave emergency" to travel to London and take counsel with others "who have also to shoulder heavy burdens and who are trying to find some light in the prevailing darkness."

"If we take even a small step in the right direction, then the conference will have done well," Mr Nehru declared. He thought it was widely realised now that the dominant urge that governed India's actions was a desire to help in the maintenance of world peace.

The "temper of peace"—the method of peaceful but unyielding approach, which characterised the Indian struggle for freedom under Mahatma Gandhi's guidance, was completely absent today.

"Today, if we talk of peace, sometimes people mistake it for an appeasement of evil," Mr Nehru said. "The only alternative to surrender appears to many people to be war, with all its consequences."

OTHER METHODS "Surely there are other alternatives which are far removed from surrender and yet lead to the objective aimed at," Mr Nehru said. "It is in this spirit that we have tried to approach the world problems."

"We are not pacifists. We keep an army, a navy and an air force, and if danger threatens us we shall use them. But we seek no domination over other people. Our sole object is to solve our problems, and where possible help and co-operate with others."

"In doing so we try not to be swept away by passion and danger and to maintain that temper of peaceful approach."

"It is in this spirit and with all humility, and prayerfulness, that I have endeavoured to guide India's policy in the present juncture."—Reuter.

LIAQUAT ALI'S PLANS

Karachi, Dec. 31. Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, is awaiting a further communication from London before deciding finally whether he will attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference starting in London on Jan. 4, usually reliable sources said here today.

They added that Mr Liaquat Ali Khan had been in touch with Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of Britain, on the question of having Kashmir discussed at the Commonwealth talks.

An authoritative source said that following the cancellation of seats booked for Mr Liaquat Ali Khan and his party to fly to London today, no other bookings had been made. Beyond the announcement that bookings had been cancelled, no authoritative statement on the conference issue has been made in Karachi, but speculative reports made headlines in the Pakistan Press today.

The influential daily newspaper, Dawn, wrote: "Mr Liaquat Ali Khan has postponed (cancelled would perhaps be the more appropriate word) his departure for London at the last moment. The Prime Minister is to be warmly congratulated on his decision. The nation will fully endorse it."

"Mr Liaquat Ali Khan's resolution action in refusing to have anything to do with the confabulations in London unless the Kashmir issue was firmly tackled by his Commonwealth colleagues is—so the nation hopes—the beginning of a chapter of deeds."

"There has been enough talking,"—Reuter.

CABINET MEETING London, Dec. 31. The Cabinet will devote its first meeting of 1951—to be held tomorrow or Tuesday—to the problems which will face the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opening here on Thursday.

The situation in the Far East, economic questions (particularly the supply of raw materials) and Commonwealth defence are expected to be the main subjects of the Commonwealth Conference.

The Cabinet will defer consideration of the latest rearmament questions until after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' talks.—Reuter.



Rajah, the African lion star of the world-famous Bertram Mills Circus, sits up on his perch as though he has been doing it all his life. Actually the feat is the culmination of hard work and hours of rehearsal on the part of Rajah and his trainer, Alex Kerr.—London Express Service.

Madame Sun Statement Broadcast ANTI-AMERICAN SPEECH

San Francisco, Dec. 31. Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the Chinese Republic's founder and long used by the Chinese Communists for the prestige value of her famous name, today added her voice to the Red clamour against American "imperialism."

The Peking Radio, heard by the Associated Press in San Francisco, broadcast a statement in her name supporting the Red seizure of American property in China.

Madame Sun, born Soong Ching-ling, is a sister of Chinese Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Nationalist Generalissimo. Although not known to be a Communist herself, Madame Sun is chairman of the Red Relief Administration.

Her statement sought to justify the freeze and seizure order, praised the "brilliant" leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and expressed the view that the Communist regime has "adequate strength" to "liberate" Formosa and Tibet, and to defend peace in China, Asia and the world.

"Although there have been some kind-hearted Americans who sincerely wished to aid the Chinese people," she said, "they have been directly or indirectly made use of by American imperialists."

Madame Sun urged all Chinese relief and welfare workers to carry out a new policy which includes measures of "production for self-support" and "mutual relief" with the aid of Government subsidy.—Associated Press.

East Germany's Objectives

Berlin, Dec. 31. East Germany's two main political objectives in 1951 are to bring about all-German unity and sign a peace treaty with the four Occupying Powers, according to statements today by Party leaders.

In the economic sphere the year will be marked as the first of the five-year economic plan which aims at doubling and trebling industrial output mainly in the heavy industries.

On the home political front the task will be the implementation of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party's biggest purge.—Reuter.

Siamese Queen Expecting

Lausanne, Dec. 31. Friends of King Rama IX of Thailand and Queen Sirikit said today the Royal couple is expecting a baby in June or July.

The 40-year-old queen and her 19-year-old husband are in Lausanne, where the King is studying.—Associated Press.

Soviet Winds Up Another 5-Year-Plan

Moscow, Dec. 31. The Soviet Union wound up its fourth five-year-plan today and with the advent of 1951 looked forward to embarking on a fifth one.

Deputy Premier V. M. Molotov announced last March that another five-year plan would be undertaken in 1951. The main outlines may be announced publicly early in 1951 at the meeting of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament).

The goals of the fourth five-year plan have already been declared as fulfilled. In such vital lines of production as steel, oil, coal, machinery and electric power these goals have been more than met, newspaper accounts have said.

Economic observers in the Western Embassies are not inclined to discount Soviet accomplishments during the last five years. Firstly, the Soviet Union has succeeded in vastly increasing its military potential. These observers say Russia emerges at the end of the fourth five-year plan without dispute as the second industrial power in the world—far ahead of Britain, Germany and France.

According to the Soviet Press, here are other things which have been done:

Wounds of the second world war have been healed, war-torn industries of the Ukraine, Western and Central Russia have been rebuilt, and the last three years since currency reform have seen a steady and appreciable improvement in the standard of living.—Associated Press.

Petrol For Germany

La Pallice, Dec. 31. The unloading of 10,000 tons of petrol in cars from the first American Victory ship to reach La Pallice with military supplies for Germany began here this morning and went on all day today without incident.

Dockers belonging to the Communist-controlled French General Confederation of Labour had decided not to unload any American arms ships, and strict security measures by the port authorities screened the unloading.

A strong force of police prevented all unauthorised approach to the ship.—Reuter.

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Crisis In Men's Clothes

"Dressing for the occasion" is going to be the theme of a men's clothing campaign in 1951, according to an article in the December issue of *Style for Men*. It says there is a "crisis in men's clothes" which is not due basically to purchase tax or high wool prices but to the slovenly, sloppy, and untidy clothes standards of Englishmen.

One reason for this, the writer says, is "a reaction against uniforms and a tendency to 'cook a snook' at discipline."

This is particularly unfortunate at a time when "British women have never looked smarter and better dressed." Women, he is convinced, would welcome a revival of smartness in men.

The article depicts the wearing of flannel trousers and sweaters on theatrical first nights, and asks: "Is the trade going to accept this appalling national carelessness? We can fight and defeat it if we act with a clear sense of our immediate objective." This is to get men interested in clothes. Consideration of "the finer points of style" must come later.

RECORD IN BRITISH CAR PRODUCTION

British motor production and exports continue to rise. Statistics, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show that motor vehicle output in October reached a weekly average of 11,350 cars—a record figure—and 5,470 commercial vehicles.

This compares with a weekly average in September of 9,008 cars and 4,897 commercial vehicles. For the nine months from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 the weekly figures were 9,004 cars and 5,026 commercial vehicles. October exports were the highest in the industry's history for the value of any single monthly shipment of commercial vehicles. The 13,530 vehicles sent abroad were worth £6,200,000. During the month 36,790 cars were exported.

Production of agricultural tractors reached a new record in October with a total of 11,280—against 10,871 for September and 9,356 as the average monthly production for the first nine months of the year.

NO SNAPS IN THE ALBUM SHOW GRANDMA LOOKING LIKE THIS



Dress rehearsal for Chelsea Arts Ball by Croydon Art School students. Their show was a skit on the last 100 years of fashion. Left to right are Rita Diamond (1851 Bustle), Rosemary Jacob (Naughty Nineties), Wendy Crosley (Bustle Girl), Ann Disbury and Esme Ketley (Suffragettes). (London Express Service).

SMALLEST POLICE FORCE AWAITS NEW POSTING

By J. W. Taylor

The smallest police force in the world is likely to get a new posting in the near future. It comprises two sergeants, and eight constables supplied by the General and Municipal Workers' Union to keep law and order at Billingsgate Fish Market. They have a distinctive uniform of their own and carry truncheons.

This fish mart, the most ancient market belonging to the Corporation of London and pivot of Britain's fish supplies, has long caused congestion and chaos because of its close proximity to the traffic streams in the London Bridge area.

As far back as 1947, it was agreed in principle that in the interests of the satisfactory development of that part of the City in which it was situated, the market should be moved. A more recent alternative, not entirely rejected, was that a quay should be built at the market.

Most favoured solution at the moment is to move it to a new site in North London. This is likely to be near King's Cross and Euston Stations, which handle most of London's fish supplies.

The name Billingsgate is traditionally believed to be a corruption of Belin's Gate, Belin being the legendary King of the Britons who rebuilt the city wall and put a gate in it, providing the only opening giving access to London on the south side.

There is little doubt that for nearly two thousand years a fish market has existed on the site east of London Bridge. When building excavations were made in the area in the 1930's, hundreds of tons of oyster shells were found. Experts decided that they had been dumped there by the Romans to make the foundations of one of the earliest landing stages at Billingsgate.

COVERED UP
As the years passed the stalls of the fishmongers trading in the area were superseded by the more permanent structures of sheds and shops, and up to a century ago the market was still a mass of these. It was inevitable that business expansion should cause a covered market to be built at a cost, in 1874, of £270,000.

Of the many curiosities of Billingsgate quite the most interesting is the porters' hats. Made by one man, they are constructed to enable the porters to carry two hundredweight or fish on their heads. Each hat is made of five pounds of hard leather, 400 brass rivets and 30ft. of wax, the complete headgear taking eight hours to make. The brim is permanently upturned to catch the water dripping from the boxes, and the crown is padded with special paper, soft but strong. A hat costs a porter 25 10s., but its life is from 25 to 30 years.

Billingsgate even has its own poets who compose and print the Cockney verses which appear on the stout paper bags hanging in the fish shops. This business has been carried on for a century by the Hancock family.

HUNGARIANS MAY NOT RUMBA

Young Hungarians are being told by their Communist leaders what, and what not, to dance. This is to ensure that "imperialist influence may be driven from the social pleasures of Hungary."

Guidance is given in the Hungarian magazine, *Cultured People*. It classifies dances as follows:

Waltz and polka: "Traditional, democratic."
Tango, foxtrot, slow foxtrot and English waltz: "Reflections of the capitalist decline which cannot be classed with American dances. They may be danced with taste. They cannot fulfil the aims of the workers, but it is too early to fight against them."

Modern dances—swing, samba, rumba, conga, boogie-woogie and the like — "are tools of aggression let loose by the bosses of America against human culture and progress."

"It is insisted that a new, Communist dance culture must be born on Soviet lines. The Communists deprecate extremism. They say it is not necessary for Hungarian youth to dance 'in overalls and with a hammer clenched in the hand.' This is a 'Leftish deviation.' Dancers must find a 'happy medium.'"

By Milk

FERD'NAND



BOYS AND GIRLS MAGAZINE

A Bull That Was Named Horace

—He Belonged to Punch's Grandfather—

By MAX TRELL

"YES," Mr Punch was saying to Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, "you may talk all you like about lions and tigers and other wild animals. But the wildest animal I ever knew was Horace."

"Horace?" said Hanid.

"Who was Horace?" asked Knarf.

Mr Punch smiled. "Horace was a bull. He was black with white spots. He belonged to my grandfather. He lived in a big field behind my grandfather's house. There was a high fence around Horace's field. That was to keep Horace from taking a walk outside his field. I always felt sorry for Horace because he couldn't ever leave his field. Finally I spoke to my grandfather about letting Horace out. But grandfather said no."

"Why?" asked Knarf.

Very Bad Temper

"Grandfather said Horace had a very bad temper. He was sure that if Horace got out of his field he would cause a lot of trouble, like pushing things over, and making people climb up trees, or roar or howl, or bellowing and roaring and snorting up and down the town. I said I was sure Horace would behave himself."

"So Grandfather said, well, if I tied a strong rope around Horace's neck and held on to Horace with all my might, and kept him away from China shops, in that case it would be all right to take Horace for a little walk."

Knarf was about to ask why Horace had to be kept away from China shops. But Mr Punch took a deep breath and went on.

"That afternoon I got a good stout rope, opened the gate to Horace's field and went in. Horace was eating some grass at the other end of the field. He looked up when he saw me coming but he didn't say anything. He didn't snort, or roar or bellow, or anything. He just stood there, and let me put the rope around his neck. He was as gentle as a lamb. I knew he was going to behave himself."

"And did he?" Hanid wanted to know.

Mr Punch sighed. "It wasn't really Horace's fault. It was just that he didn't know how strong he was. We started walking down the road. All of a sudden Horace heard someone else snorting and roaring. I guess he thought it was another bull like himself. But it wasn't. It was a locomotive puffing up the hill with a lot of cars behind it. Poor Horace!"

"What did he do, Mr Punch?"

"He ran!"

"And what happened?"

A Loud Noise

"Horace and the locomotive met," Mr Punch said in a sad voice. "There was a loud noise. I shut my eyes. When I opened them again, Horace was on my side and the locomotive was lying at the bottom of the hill. I certainly felt sorry for that locomotive. Horace, you see, had pushed it too hard. Then we went into town. The first thing Horace did was to knock down several lamp-posts and telephone poles. He did it accidentally. They happened to be in his way."

"Then he chased a policeman all around the block. Horace only wanted to say hello to him, but the policeman didn't understand him. Then Horace felt a little thirsty, so he went into a drug-store and asked for a glass of water. Everybody ran out of the drug-store. That was because Horace didn't bother going into the drug-store through the door. He went in through the window. But the worst thing of all happened when Horace passed the China shop. It was filled (as all China shops are) with plates and glasses and dishes and cups and vases and bowls and jars. Horace just ran in to look at them... Grandfather was right. Horace never should have gone in," sighed Mr Punch. "When he came out again, everything in the China shop was broken. And all he did was just to run in and run around, and run right out again. Poor, poor Horace. No one ever took him for another walk again."

"Mr Punch, is this story really true?" Knarf demanded. But all Mr Punch would do was to sigh deeply again and murmur: "Poor, poor little Horace!"



Horace, in the meadow.

He ran on the railroad tracks," replied Mr Punch, "and waited for the locomotive to come up. I yanked on the rope around Horace's neck with all my might. But it did no good. I couldn't get Horace off the tracks."

Rupert's Autumn Primrose—13



Inside the cottage Mrs. Bear stares in bewilderment at Rupert's prize. "Gracious, I've never seen anything quite like that!" she gasps. "Isn't it lovely?" says the little bear eagerly. "There were only two of them at the Fair so it must be precious. And the Gipsy lady said if I brought it back with me..."

primroses in it she would give the other one to Edward, so I must hurry and look for some. "What! Primroses in autumn?" unites his Mother. But Rupert has already started out. On the Common a little black dog passes him. "Hallo," he thinks, "There's Jack the Scotie. Where can he have been?"

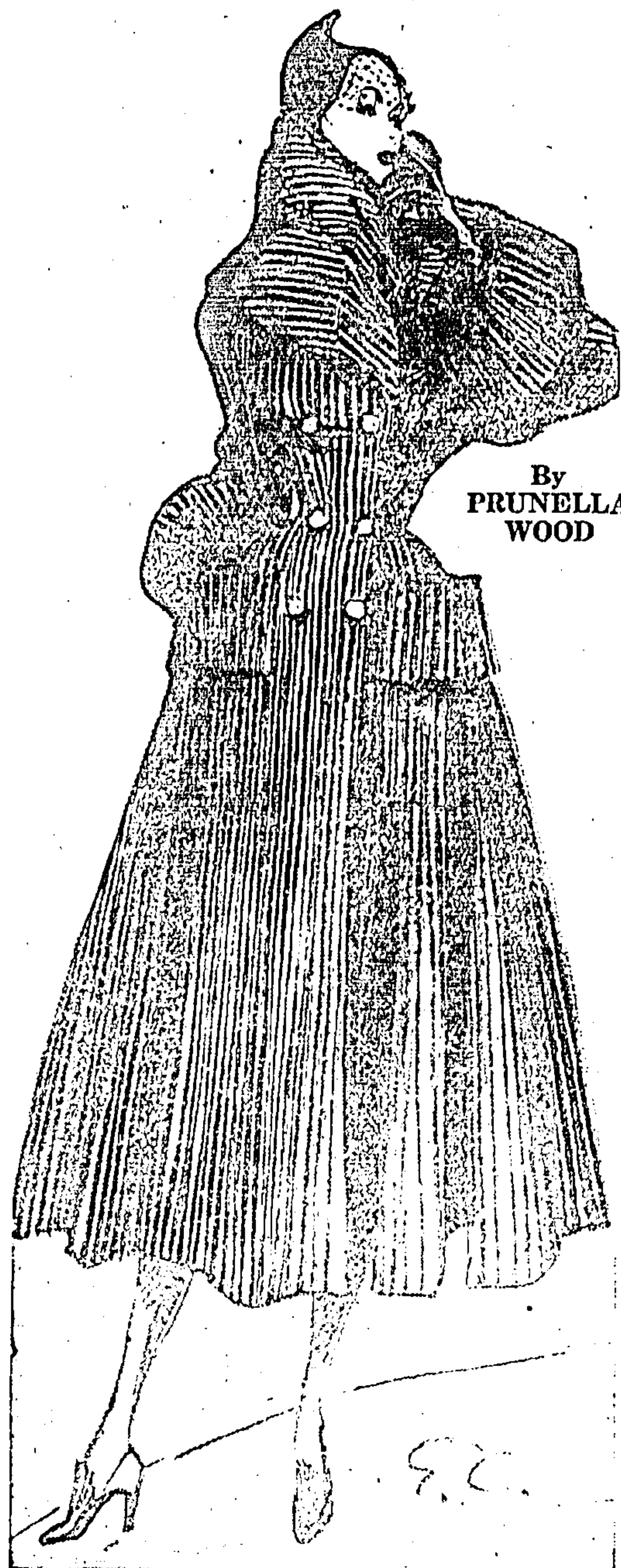
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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Could you give a sermon about businessmen who never take their wives anywhere?"

Pink Striped Coat



By
PRUNELLA
WOOD

THE cut of this greatacoat is flattering and smart, but even swanker, perhaps, is its brave pink and black striping. Definitely a Belle Brummel affair, the coat has a nipped waistline accentuated by the big pockets, cuffs and shawl collar, while in back, the model has three soft pleats down each side of the back, tapering into the moulded waistline. The buttons are large carved novelty circles.

FIRST REQUIREMENT FOR REAL BEAUTY

By HELEN FOLLETT

IF rouge, powder and lipstick are to accomplish the purpose for which they were intended, make the feminine countenance a bit more vivid and interesting, they should have a healthy skin for a background. The complexion that hasn't quality is not always improved by the ruby blush that you take out of the compact. Apply it to a skin surface that is grey in tone or sallow, or to one that is rough of surface, and it may loom up like a stop sign, even if applied sparingly.

Observe the faded beauty who applies make-up with a lavish hand. The skin, being crepe-

like, shows fine lines, is in a state of cutaneous depression. The highlights call attention to facial wreckage. Let her apply a powder that is slightly darker than her skin, lay on cheek colouring ever so lightly, use a lipstick of natural colouring, and she will erase a few birthdays. Make-up should be used, not abused.

The complexion has certain needs; if it receives them, it will remain young and lovely. Cleanliness, of course, is the first law. Soap and water are not enough; there should be a daily anointing with a refreshing cream. Massage, properly done, is vitalising and rejuvenating. It orders the blood streams to keep on the job which is that of bringing nourishment to every little cell.

Household Hints

Never use hot water to remove gravy stains from rayon fabrics, as it sets the stains. For washable rayon, launder in hot, soapy water. Dust non-washable rayons with absorbent powder, brush off, then sponge with a good cleaning fluid.

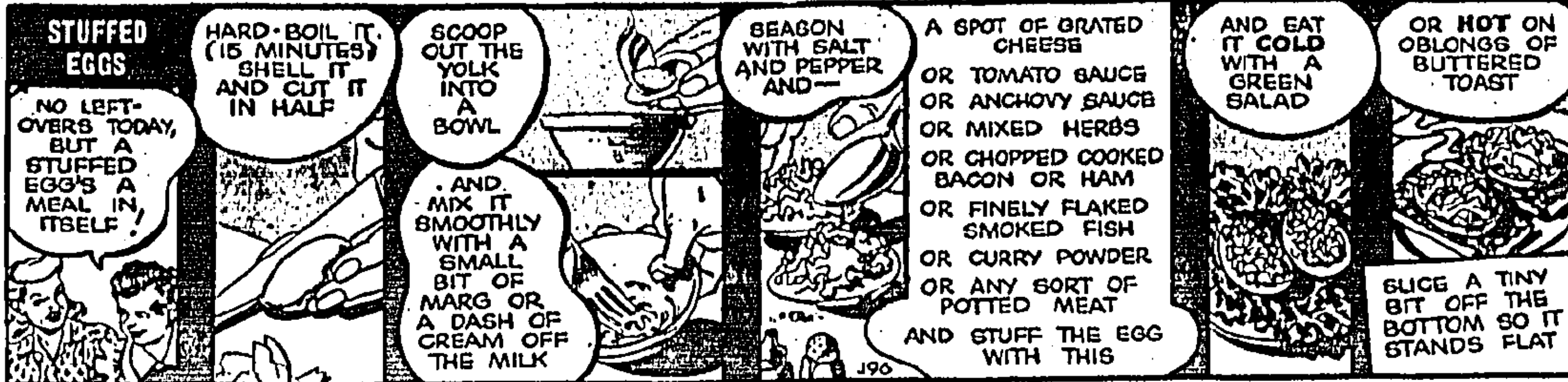
Never use strong soaps or gritty cleanser on your linoleums.

If you do not possess a rubber mat to kneel on when you clean floors, use an old hot-water bottle stuffed with feathers or kapok. Don't fill it too full. It will be soft to kneel on and easy to move about with the pull of a strap. It, too, can be kept clean with soap and water.

Health is a factor, as every woman of intelligence should realise. Unless nutrition is what it should be, the skin will be grey or pale. Over-indulgence in rich foods will cause the skin to become coarse. It will be oily or the pores will become enlarged. Lack of water—you should have at least four glasses a day—will make the skin dry.

Loss of sleep is one cause of wrinkles, even premature ones. Worry will bring them. Facial acrobatics, when talking, will put railroad tracks across the forehead and frown lines between the eyes. Keep sweet, keep well, mind your eating habits!

Good health and regular beauty care will keep your complexion lovely. Use a good cleansing cream daily and when using it a good trick is to warm the cream between your palms first.



A PERENNIAL PROBLEM MOTHERS MUST SOLVE

FOR mothers of young children, bed-wetting, the world-over and in the homes of the well-to-do as or enuresis, as it is technically known, is likely to be a perennial problem. One of every five children is subject to this condition, either habitually or on occasion.

Few childish habits cause greater distress or annoyance to parents but, even so, the real sufferer is the child, particularly if his every lapse brings shame and ridicule.

EXACT CAUSE

Unfortunately, we do not know the exact cause of this disorder and it may be that a number of factors play a part in establishing the habit. Certain physical disturbances may make it worse, for instance, infections of the kidney or bladder. In some cases, diabetes may be responsible, but in the great majority of such children no physical basis for the habit can be found. On the other hand, every child suffering from enuresis should be examined by the doctor just to make sure that some physical disturbance is not present which is helping to produce the difficulty.

both themselves and the child a great deal of distress if they would only remember that even if no attempt were made to train the child, he would, sooner or later, develop proper bladder control.

That is the natural and normal pattern. If the child does not follow it, the conditions of his environment should be examined to find the reason. Real scrutiny very likely will reveal something amiss in his emotional life.

SAME RESULT

A feeling of insecurity or anxiety due to quarrels between his parents often shows itself in the bed-wetting habit, and failure to give the child an ample amount of love and affection may have the same result.

In all likelihood, parents are more at fault than the child for bed-wetting. Parents so often make mistakes in bladder training of the youngster; for example, they may try to form proper bladder habits too early. Emptying of the bladder in small children occurs about seven times in twenty-four hours. So, it is natural to expect that a child under two will wet the bed. If the parents become alarmed and upset because the child under two or three wets the bed occasionally, and begin to scold, nag, shame and ridicule the child, they are well on the way to establishing the bed-wetting habit.

Parents who worry and fret over such matters would save



Slip-on Jumper Dress—To Wear With or Without a Blouse

FASHION has made it so easy for the slim ones this season. There are dresses to wear with or without blouses or sweaters, slip-ons that need no fastening except belt to hold them at waist.

This dress, for example, is becoming to figures up to 42" hip. Even they can cut a dress from one length of 60" wide, soft wool fabric.



Shoulder to Hem

You need one length shoulder to hem, plus hem, usually 3". Provide 9" more if sleeve caps and soft belt are desired. Usually 1 1/4 yards is ample, less for figures shorter than 5'6".

For sleeves and neck facings and pockets, buy 1/2 yard of 36" sateen or velveteen.

Straighten fabric. Fold in half lengthwise. Lay fold toward you.

Chalk out back by locating B, 1" to right of A. C is 1/2 neck plus 1" above A. D is 1/2 armhole plus 1" to right of A.

Back Waist Length

E is 1/4 bust plus 1 1/2" above D. F is back waist length to right of A. G is 1/2 neck plus 1" above D. H is 1/4 hip plus 2 1/2" above G. With yardstick, chalk a line through E and H, extending this to both edges of fabric as shown. Cut out back, cutting B to C and line E-H from edge to edge.

Take back, lay fold in 1 1/2" from selvage edges. Cut along outside line E-H, cutting in this way, front part of dress.

Measure to left of I on selvage, 1/2 neck minus 1" for J. Measure from J down 1/4 neck plus 1 1/2" for K.

Mark and cut front neck curve. Cut sleeve pieces size of armhole plus 1".

Seam centre front beginning 2" below J. Pin shoulder seams C and K.

Seam side front and back together, beginning at E. Stitch down to a point opposite F or waistline.

Leave seams open from waistline to H for pockets. Begin at H and complete each side seam.

Fold sleeve pieces in half crosswise. With fold at top of side seam (E), seam to back and hem.

On Wrong Side

Cut pockets. Lay pockets on wrong side of front, top edge in line with waistline and straight edge along side seam.

Baste across top and on curved edge. Baste outside edge of pocket to back seam line.

Stitch all facing pieces to position on right side of dress; turn to wrong side and slip-stitch down. Make a narrow tie belt.

Put dress on; the belt around waist. Adjust fullness; turn hem to desired length. Remove dress, put hem in.

Stitch pockets to dress; reinforce stitching for 1" top and bottom of pocket opening. Make hem on front pocket opening. Press.

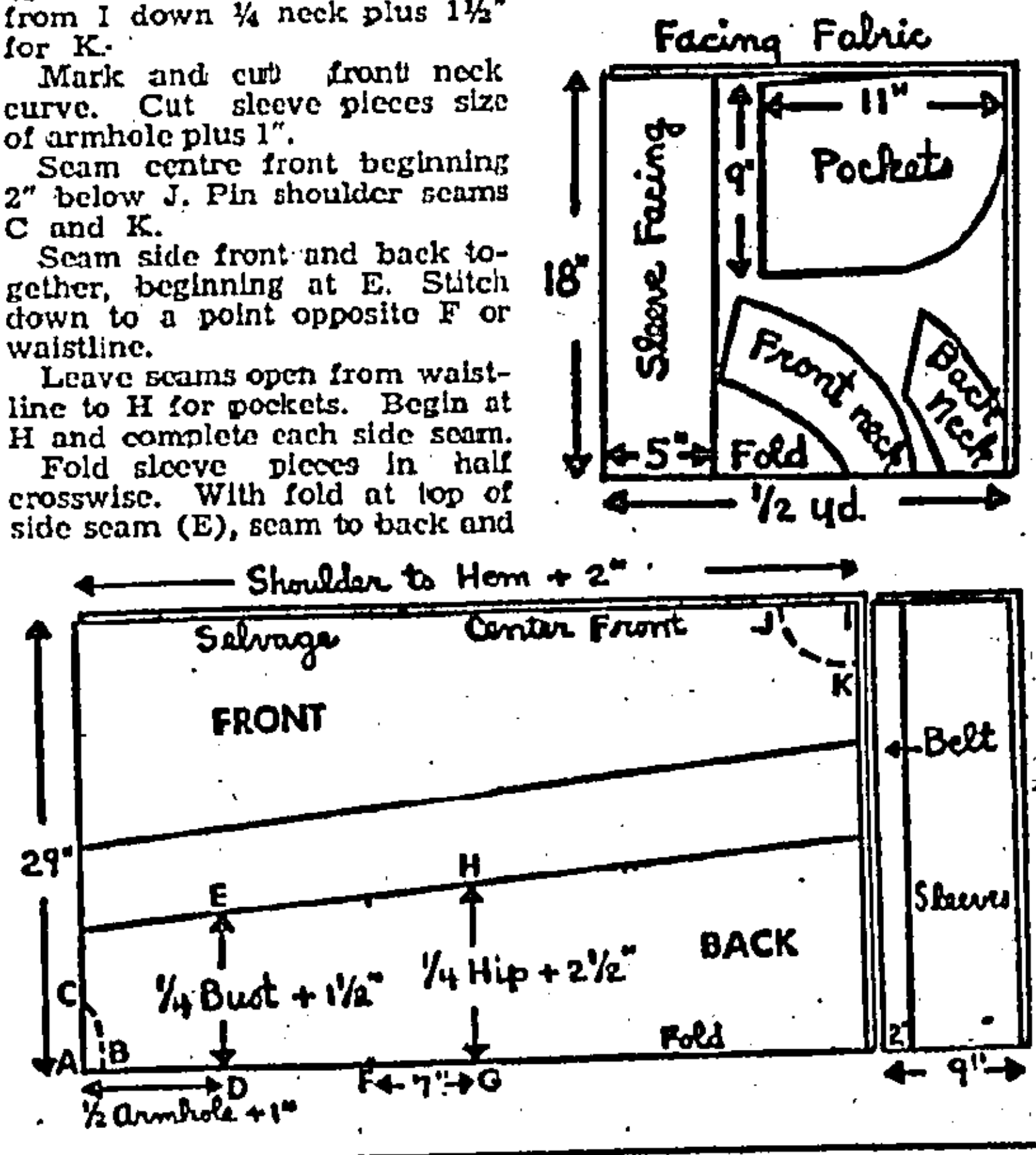
Trim Team



Skirt and waist.

By VERA WINSTON

GREY menswear flannel is the material of a blithe skirt and waist, a nice addition to an active and youthful wardrobe. Both pieces are accented with saddle stitching, and both are handled on trim lines. Waist has two little flapped pockets at the waist and the skirt has one large box pleat at centre front. It is shown with a blouse of wool jersey in a darker grey.



BIAS CUT UNDIES PROVIDE GOOD FIT

Elastic seaming, because the stretch of the elastic can allow for all manner of cuts of fabric, is primarily considered by the lingerie trade for use in providing better fit in basic types of underwear. It also is considered of value for sheer slips to wear with slim silhouettes.

The fact that bias cuts or combinations of bias and straight cuts in underwear can provide both good fit and "give" in wearing is another reason for questioning need for

using elastic seaming in underwear, lingerie firms say. Straight cuts, however, are made pliable with elastic seaming, lingerie producers say. Straight cuts are primarily in demand because they do not "ride up" yet, in order to allow for a "straight cut" to go over the head, they must be cut full. Slimming down of underwear silhouettes must be done for spring selling. Slim silhouettes in ready-to-wear are definitely established for spring. How to achieve a slim silhouette in underwear is another question.

ment poses a problem insufficient enough to consider elastic seaming. At least two large lingerie firms are enthusiastic about elastic seaming for spring. One, which says it is always looking for something new reports strong confidence in elastic seaming. The other lauds the application of elastic seaming, via the special machines, saying that the operation of applying the elastic seaming in a quick process that the usual double-stitching of seams.

Don't Underrate The Role Of Emotions

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

In our effort to lead healthy, vigorous lives we cannot overlook the role played by the emotions. The longer we study man and his various illnesses, the more clearly we see the disastrous effect emotional upsets have on health. We become more and more sure that certain basic needs of the spirit must be satisfied if physical health is to remain at par.

The need for love, for example, is one of the greatest hungers of mankind. The desire for love is as basic as the desire for food and, if it is not satisfied, a variety of harmful emotions are likely to intervene, bringing a host of troubles in their wake. Envy, jealousy, frustration, and pride all spring up in the barren heart, and make it impossible to lead either a wholesome or a healthy life.

vital energies are used up in combating these fears, there is little time and energy left for happy living. If this sort of condition keeps up, the body organs can no longer work properly and symptoms of illness develop.

Still another emotion is hostility. A small amount of hostility may be present without any unfortunate results, but a great deal of it is definitely harmful. It may produce disturbances of the stomach and bowel, headaches, twitching of the muscles, disorders of the skin, and even high blood pressure.

May Be Harmful

Over-ambition also may be harmful. It often results in envy and competitiveness. These emotions produce tension which is often responsible for high blood pressure and nervous disturbances.

Because of the great importance of the emotions and healthful living, attention should be given to the child's emotional life, starting in the early years. Every possible effort should be made to give the child love and understanding so that any harmful effects of thwarting these fundamental needs may be prevented.

Mental Outlook

In these days, a very prevalent emotion is that of anxiety. It is deep-rooted, being one of the earliest to appear and, if it is not curbed, it will eventually make for a dismal and dreary mental outlook. If a person in his early life lacks reassurance and friendliness from those around him, or if he has many unfortunate experiences early in life, anxiety and fears are likely to develop later on. When

White Beauty



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(London Express Service.)



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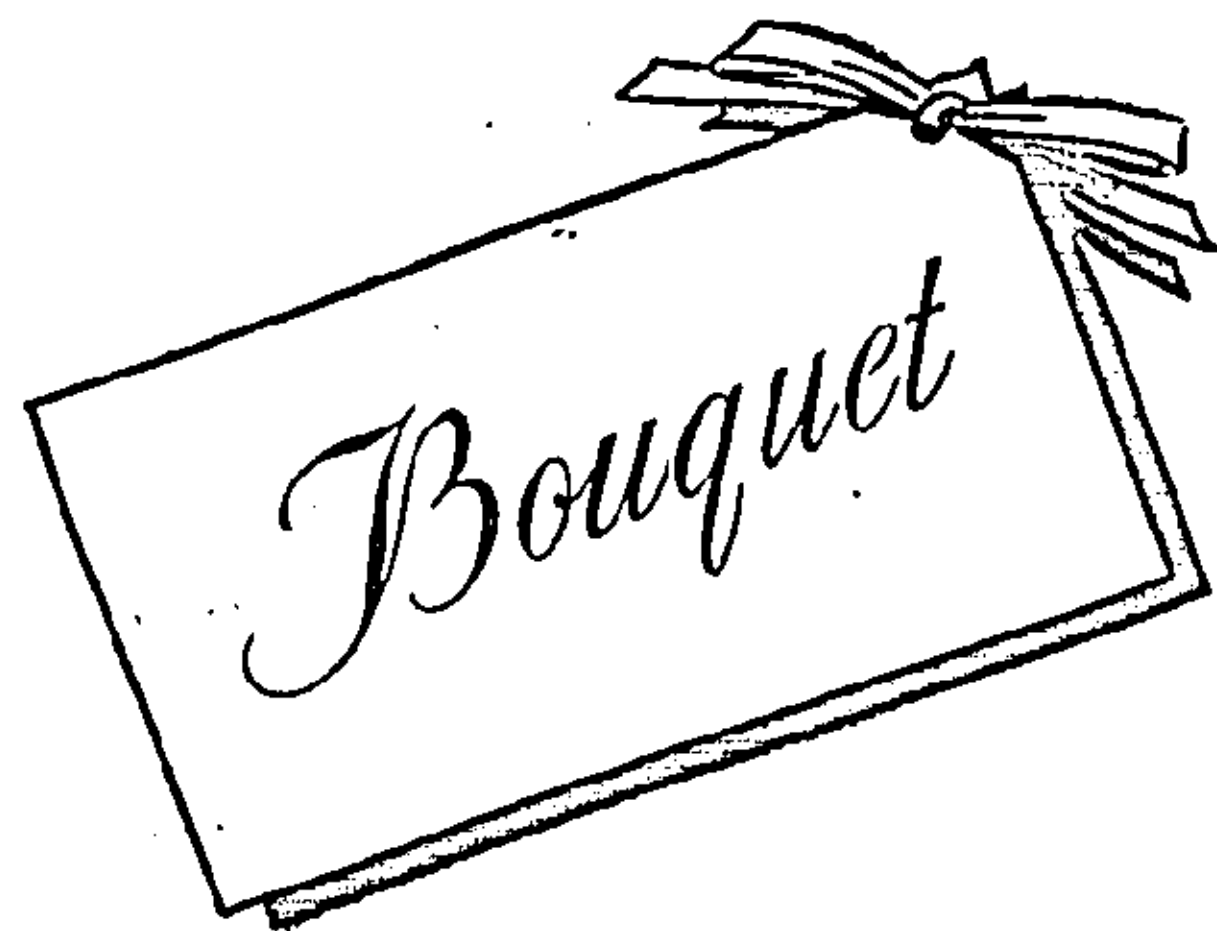
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She says will we please be very careful as it's a trinket set and the one she sent last year got broke.
London Express Service

HITCH-HIKING IN GERMANY

I HAVE no love for the "autobahns," the famous motor roads of Germany. Sooner or later they exert a subtle influence on those who travel on their broad asphalt surface. Most motorists fall a prey to the desire to speed, but the long grey band of road unbroken as far as the eye can see, undisturbed by any cross traffic, reduces me to a top-gear isolationist and lulls my mind into a torpor. Why worry about Germany? The war is long since over, new buildings are rising from the ruins, the shops are full, and on either side of the road the hedgeless fields of Niedersachsen show evidence of a well-saved harvest. Fifty miles along the autobahn has a soporific effect on the liveliest conscience, which may explain the disinclination I feel while driving along it to pick up hitch-hikers.

LIKE MAGIC

ON a recent journey, however, there was something of such calm indifference in the half-hearted handwave of a young man who sat by the side of the road that on a momentary impulse I pulled up. The expression on his face changed like magic and he came running to the side of the car. Where did he want to go? "Hanover," "All right, jump in. I'm going farther." He threw a rucksack in behind him and settled himself in the seat, a decent enough looking young man. "I never expected to get a lift in a British car," he remarked. "Why not?" said I. He looked at me quizzically under his peaked cap. "They tell us the British hate Germans," he replied. "Where is it you come from then?" I asked. "Magdeburg way," was the vague answer.

There was a pause. Magdeburg is in the Russian zone. Nine out of ten of the hitch-hikers on the autobahn come from the Russian zone. Some come over to visit relatives, some come to do a brisk black-market trade, some come to stay. All of them have to make the frontier crossing illegally, dodging the German frontier police through the fields and woods. My companion had got over without any difficulty. "Do you intend to go back?" I asked. "Not if I can help it." Curiosity overcame my disinclination to talk to those who come over the frontier. "Why?" I asked him. He shrugged his shoulders. "Two years in the Wehrmacht on the Eastern Front, six years as a prisoner of war in Russia

—that's my life since I was a kid. If I stay now, it's the uranium mines for me or the People's Police. I've had enough hard labour, thanks, and I've had enough soldiering too." Judging by the numbers who come over the frontier, an average of four hundred a day, there seem to be a great many who have nothing to lose by leaving. What they gain in the West is harder to say. This young man said he wanted to be free. So do hundreds of thousands of other homeless Germans in Western Germany, so do thousands of foreign refugees.

EMPTY PLACE

YET so far their freedom does not seem to amount to much more than freedom to sit in a wretched camp and wait for the catastrophe which everyone is convinced will eventually come. I hoped my hitch-hiker would be luckier, as I stopped the car and watched him tramp down the road towards Hanover.

His departure and the empty place in the car had already been spied by another traveller, and there was no escape from the little middle-aged woman who was marching towards me. Meekly I agreed to take her some forty miles farther. Unfortunately, she said, she could not offer to pay for the lift. She had not a penny left, she explained volubly, having paid a local guide to conduct her safely over the frontier. She too came from "over there." A fortnight before she had attempted to cross by herself and been caught by the frontier police. Forty-eight hours in the lock-up and all her money taken away. So this time when a "guide" murmured an offer of his services as she left the railway station near the frontier in the East zone she accepted. "But thirty marks is a lot of money," she sighed. "I only came because my mother is ill here in the West and I am so anxious to see her."

BRAVE FIGURE

IT was clear that my new companion was anxious to talk of conditions beyond the frontier and I settled myself to hear a spate of indignant descriptions of life under a Russian-controlled regime. She had, perhaps, more reason than many others to feel the totalitarian yoke, for she was a Lutheran deaconess, employed by the Church to give school children the religious instruction which may no longer be given in the schools. Her conversation rang with the ardour of the religious fighter. Try as it would, she said, the State could not quench the zeal of the Church. She told me proudly of the classes she held at all sorts of odd hours and in all sorts of odd places, to which the children came voluntarily. "Now that it is hard for them, the young people discover an attraction in religion," the deaconess remarked. Neverthe-

less, her subsequent comments rather contradicted this, for she quoted instance after instance of the tireless propaganda with which the East German Government attempts, in many ways successfully, to mould the rising generation. As I listened to stories of children in the lowest class registered automatically as "little Pioneers," of high school boys and girls who could not matriculate unless their record in the F.D.J. (the political youth movement) was satisfactory, of every subject distorted and exploited as a means of political propaganda, it seemed to me that the clock had been put back fifteen years and that I was in the Germany of 1935 again with the Nazis firmly in the saddle. The little deaconess might have guessed my thoughts. "It's the same old anti-christ," she said with sparse finality, as she got out of the car. I watched her go— a brave little figure. It was good there were such as her

BY MARGARET McNEILL

still on the other side of the frontier.

Yet who would blame that hunched young man for moving while he could. Yesterday a united Germany had menaced the peace of the world. Today a divided Germany seems even more dangerous. What was the end of it all to be? All the unanswerable questions regarding the future beat through my brain as I drove along the wide autobahn, lulled by the long, straight band of road, the quiet fields, the steady thrum of the engine as mile after mile I travelled west. But now it seemed rather lonely all by myself.

INSIDE INFORMATION By MERCURY

CIVIL and U.S. military police in Japan are searching for a Korean sabotage group known to have landed near Kure.

Expect increased commando raids on the Chinese mainland by Chiang Kai-shek's army.

A joint China-Soviet scientific mission has discovered uranium in West Tibet.

Stocks of Soviet-built radar equipment and jet aircraft have arrived at Shanghai.

Japanese prisoners of war, working under Soviet supervision, are building new airfields near Shanghai.

The Singapore police force will be recognised from Whitehall.

Expect a military alliance soon between Persia, Iraq and Turkey.

Forty Soviet laboratories, under chief scientist Pavlov, are now working on bacteriological warfare research.

The population of Minusinsk, atomic energy centre in Siberia, has increased ten years from 20,000 to 150,000.

Professor Hertz, German atom expert captured by Soviet troops in 1945, has been killed in explosion at Zangra, atom bomb factory in the Caucasus.

South Africa has sent a leading scientist to Britain to study

technical details of the cyclotron.

Russian intelligence officers are learning Swahili. Soviet plans to oust Europeans from Africa are being speeded up.

West Germany is setting up its own secret service with a lawyer as its chief.

West German firms are bidding top prices for cargo and passenger ships.

The Bonn Government offers them tax rebate if they help muster the new merchant navy.

Denmark has been asked by Atlantic Pact countries to strengthen her garrison troops in Germany.

Hungarian high court judges will in future be elected, not appointed.

Control of jurisdiction thus passes from the courts to the Communist Party.

A Soviet directive intercepted in Czechoslovakia orders the Roman Catholic faith there to end by April, 1953. It will affect 85 percent of the population.

Pandit Nehru is assisting ex-King Tribhuvana, his guest in Delhi, to write a new constitution for Nepal, modelled on the United Kingdom's.

The British Government has agreed to release by 1952 Israel's sterling balances, totalling £14,000,000 held in Britain.

But she will not permit Israel to use the money to buy Middle East oil.

This year is Festival Year in Britain. Here correspondents reveal that, while some countries are overshadowed by war fears, others are planning, like Britain, to make 1951 a year of trade exhibitions and festivities.

Spotlight On Festival Year

FROM Ian Stanbury, Hamburg.—West Germany has planned 28 exhibitions and trade fairs for 1951. None is national or Government-sponsored.

The largest are Hanover's "German Industries Fair" (divided into a trade fair from February 28 to March 4, and a technical fair from April 29 to May 8), Frankfurt Spring Fair, from March 11 to 16, and Cologne's Spring Fair, from February 18 to March 6.

With the number and scale of exhibitions remaining below pre-war standards, West Germany is still far from being exhibition-minded. Next year, however, manufacturers hope to benefit from the backwash of American tourists who have visited the Festival of Britain.

The Bonn Government neither controls nor subsidises exhibitions, although certain "land" Governments vote credits to exhibition committees. Anyone, in theory, can organise exhibitions, although in fact the directions come from the Executive Committee of German Exhibition and Trade Fairs Ltd., in Frankfurt, an organisation maintaining the closest contact with trade committees throughout the country.

Paris "Birthday"

FROM Henry Thody, Paris.—The highlight of France's exhibition year of 1951 will be the Festival of Paris, to celebrate the city's 2,000th birthday.

Although historians are not certain that 1951 is the exact year for the celebrations, Parisians are all set to make the most of what promises to be a gay occasion.

From April to December, every quarter of the city, from Montmartre to the markets of the Halles, will have its own fête, with dancing in the streets, cooking contests, window-box displays, and other attractions. Instead of a festival ground, the Seine and the streets of Paris will be used for carnivals telling the story of the city's history. Street-corner orchestras will play the Paris song to be chosen by Maurice Chevalier, and there will be fun fairs in the squares.

France's list of other exhibitions during 1951 is probably the longest in Europe, ranging from "First European Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery," to the "Exhibition of love, wine, and tobacco."

There will also be the "Exhibition of Humorists," the "Television show" (nothing to do with the radio show) and the "Exhibition for Women Artists."

For Family

FROM Patrick Nicholson, Ottawa.—Statistics predict that the average Canadian will take his family to three agricultural exhibitions, trade fairs, and home town anniversaries during 1951.

One family in four will temporarily lose a child during the round of the exhibitions, one family in two will receive a prize at the fun fair (anything from a car to a packet of cigarettes), and one family in two will receive mementoes varying from silver bowls to red rosettes in the more serious contests.

Most of the exhibitions will stress farming, for the land still provides one-third of Canada's people with their living.

In the eyes of the business world Canada's most important exhibition of next year will undoubtedly be the International Trade Fair. Canada is the third largest trading nation in the world, and every year sells from 30 countries (the majority of them from Britain) and buyers from at least 60 countries flock to the International Trade Fair.

From Kay Murray, New York.—Although America has a steady variety of exhibitions planned for 1951 thousands of Americans—thanks to the campaigning of the European Travel Commission—are having their attention focused on the Festival of Britain.

Bargain Rates

TOURISTS are being offered the inducement of bargain shipping rates and return air trips and now have the chance to fly to Britain at off-season rates for large parties.

For those who finally tire of the festival itself, the Travel Commission reminds them that "it's always festival time in Britain," and that they will have countless fairs and smaller exhibitions to visit. Brighton and Hove are billed as "the twin resorts of Southern England," and Torquay as "Queen of the English Riviera."

Devaluation will mean that American tourists will be able to live in luxury hotels in London for as little as 24s to 22 12s a day. Smaller hotels will only charge the equivalent of 15s 9d to 21s a day.

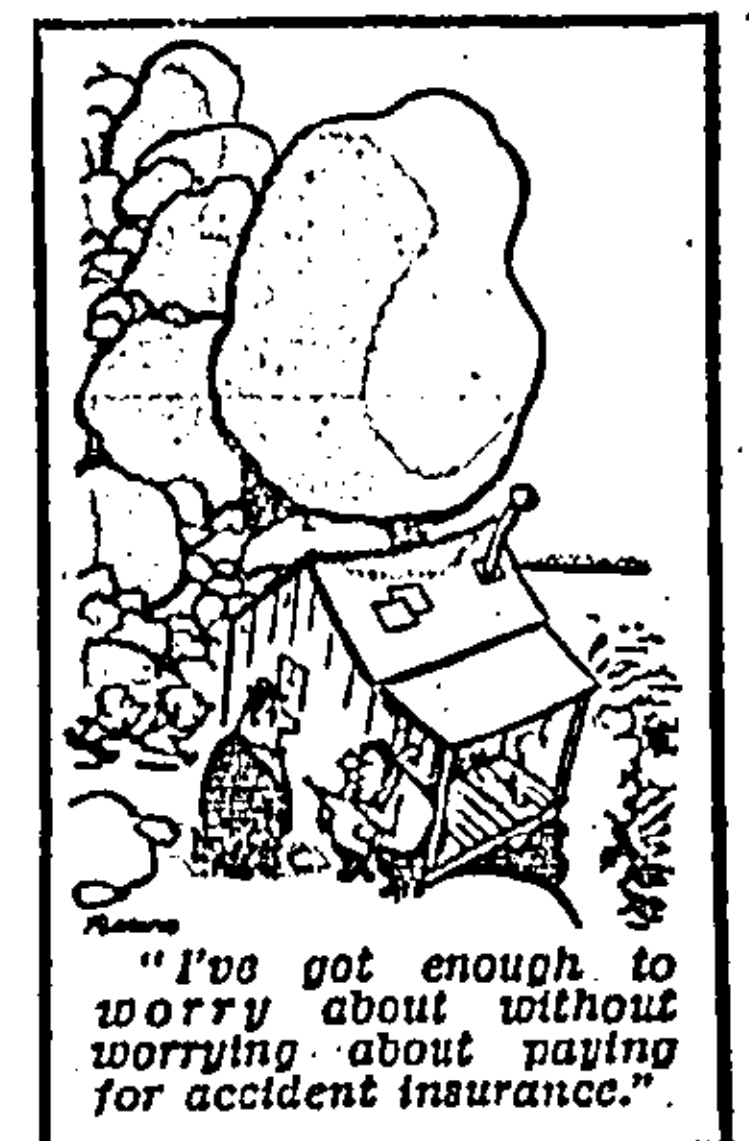
Finally, even if the London hotels are full, the sight-seeing American will be able to stay with a family. Already 2,000 householders have volunteered hospitably through the Travel Commission.

Basle Profit

FROM Hugo Kuranda, Zurich.—The only outstanding Swiss fair is the Trade Fair at Basle, which opens in April.

Those attending this fair (95 percent of the 500,000 visitors expected will be Swiss) will make their visit purely a business one.

Even so, the Basle trade fair is a paying proposition. Privately organised, under Government supervision, the profits increase every year, in spite of the fact that the fair costs £100,000 to present.



London Express Service



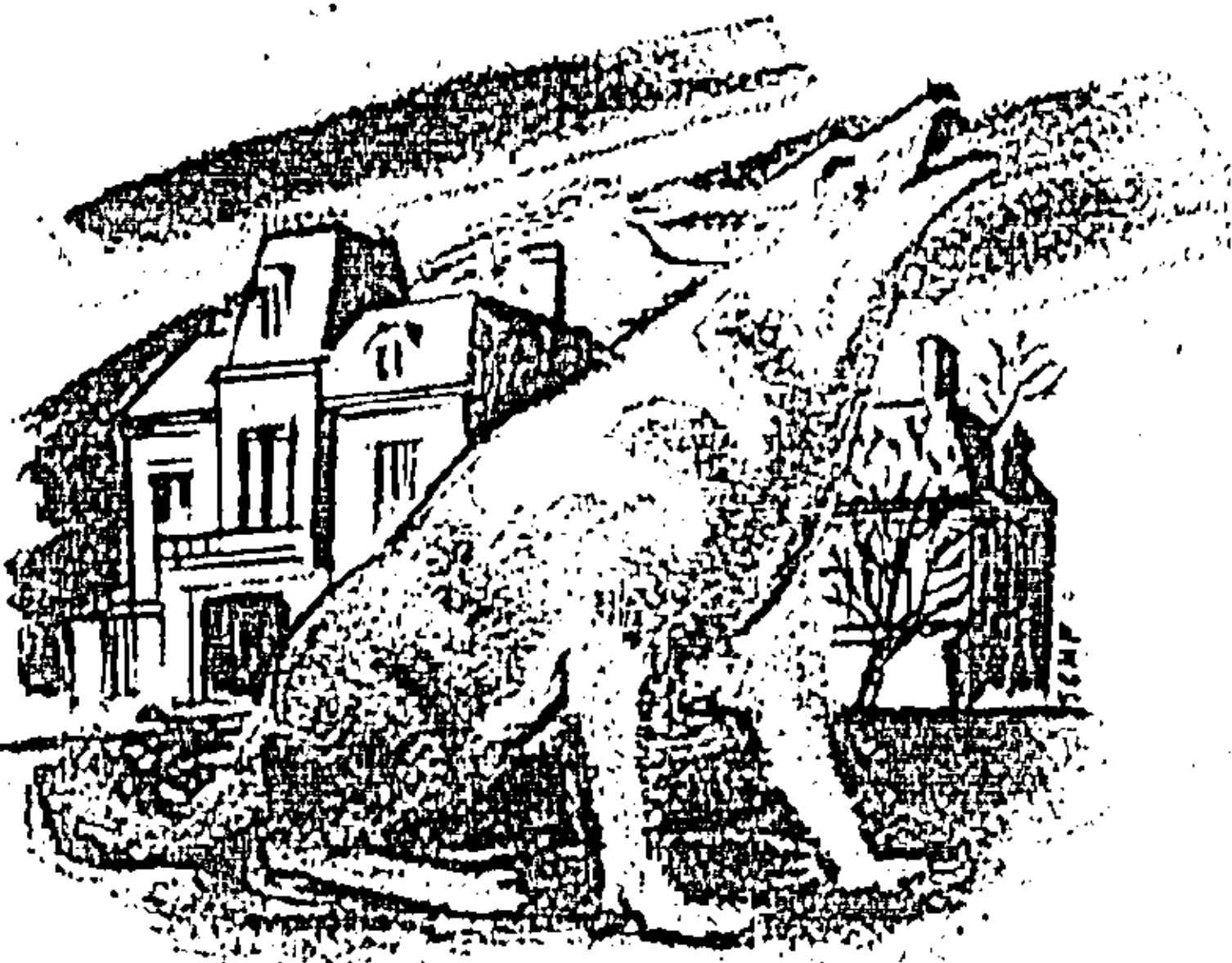
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FICTION FEATURE FOR THE NEW YEAR



THE CASE OF THE HOWLING DOG

MYSTERY THRILLER BY
Erle Stanley Gardner

ELLA STREET held open the door to the inner office, and spoke in the tone which a woman instinctively uses in speaking to a child or a very sick man.

"Go right in, Mr Cartwright," she said. "Mr Mason will see you."

A broad-shouldered, rather heavy-set man, of about thirty-two, with dark brown eyes, walked into the office, and stared at the sober countenance of Perry Mason.

"My secretary," said Perry Mason, in a calm tone of voice, "told me that you wanted to see me about a dog and about a will."

The man nodded. "A dog and a will," he repeated mechanically.

"Well," said Perry Mason, "let's talk about the will first. I don't know much about dogs."

Perry Mason took a pad of yellow foolscap from a drawer in his desk, picked up a desk pen, and said: "What's your name?"

"Arthur Cartwright," he said.

"Thirty-two," said Perry Mason.

"Residence?"

"4893 Milpas Drive."

"Married or single?"

"Do we need to go into that?"

Perry Mason held the pen poised above the foolscap while he raised his eyes to regard Cartwright with steady appraisal.

"Yes," he said. "What's your name?"

"Paula Cartwright, age twenty-seven."

"Residing with you?" asked Mason.

"No."

"Where does she reside?"

"I don't know," said the man.

"How did you want to leave your property?"

"Before we go into that," said Cartwright, speaking rapidly, "I want to know if a will is valid no matter how a man dies."

Perry Mason nodded his head, wordlessly.

"Suppose," said Cartwright, "a man dies on the gallows or in the electric chair? You know, suppose he's executed for murder; then what happens to his will?"

"It makes no difference how a man dies, his will is not affected," Mason said.

"How many witnesses do I need to a will?"

"Two witnesses under certain circumstances," Mason said, "and none under others."

"How do you mean?"

"I mean that if a will is drawn up in typewriting, and you sign it, there must be two witnesses to your signature, but in this State, if a will is written entirely in your handwriting, including date and signature, and there is no other writing or printing on the sheet of paper, save your own handwriting, it does not need to have two witnesses to the signature. Such a will is valid and binding."

Arthur Cartwright sighed, and his sigh seemed to be one of relief.

"To whom did you want your property to go?" asked Perry Mason.

"To Mrs Clinton Foley, living at 4889 Milpas Drive."

Perry Mason raised his eyebrows.

"A neighbour?" he asked.

"A neighbour," said Cartwright, in the tone of voice of one who wishes to discourage comment.

Perry Mason put the pen back in its receptacle, and the fingers of his right hand made little drumming noises on the top of the desk.

"Well, then," he said, "let's hear about the dog."

"The dog howls," said Cartwright.

Perry Mason's nod was sympathetic.

"He howls mostly at night," Cartwright said, "but sometimes during the day. It's driving me crazy. I can't stand that continual howling. You know, a dog howls when there's a death due to occur in the neighbourhood."

"Where is the dog?" asked Mason.

"In the house next door."

"You mean," asked Perry Mason, "that the house where Mrs Clinton Foley lives is on one side of you, and the house that has the howling dog is on the other side?"

"No," said Cartwright. "I mean that the howling dog is in Clinton Foley's house."

"I see," Mason remarked. "Suppose you tell me all about it, Cartwright."

Cartwright pinched out the end of the cigarette, got to his feet, walked rapidly to the window, stared out with unseeing eyes, then turned and paced back toward the lawyer.

"Look here," he said, "there's one more question about the will."

"Yes?" asked Mason.

"Suppose Mrs Clinton Foley really shouldn't be Mrs Clinton Foley?"

"How do you mean?" Mason inquired.

"Suppose that she's living with Clinton Foley, as his wife, but isn't married to him?"

"That wouldn't make any difference," Mason said slowly. "If you described her in the will as 'Mrs Clinton Foley, the woman who is at present living with Clinton Foley at 4889 Milpas Drive, as his wife,' in other words, the testator has a right to leave property to whom he wishes. Words of description in a will are valuable only so far as they explain the intention of the testator."

"Well, then," said Cartwright, "suppose that there should be a real Mrs Clinton Foley, living with Clinton Foley, as his wife, but he's never legally married, and had never been legally divorced, and I should leave the property to Mrs Clinton Foley?"

Perry Mason's tone of voice was that of one soothing groundless fears.

"I have explained to you," he said, "that the intention of the testator governs. If you leave your property to the woman who is now residing at that address, as the wife of Clinton Foley, it is all that is necessary. But do I understand that Clinton Foley is living?"

"Of course he's living. He's living next door to me."

"I see," Mason said cautiously, feeling his way, and making his voice sound casual. "And Mr Clinton Foley knows that you intend to leave your property to his wife?"

"Certainly not," flared Cartwright. "He doesn't know anything of the sort. He doesn't have to, does he?"

"No," Mason said, "I was just wondering, that's all. How about the dog?"

"We've got to do something about the dog," said Cartwright. "What do you want to do?"

"I want Foley arrested."

"On what grounds?"

"On the grounds that he's driving me crazy. A man can't keep a dog like that. It's part of a deliberate plan of persecution. He knows how I feel about a howling dog. He's got that dog and he's taught it to howl. The dog didn't use to howl, he's just started howling the last night or two. He's doing it to irritate me and to irritate his wife. His wife is sick in bed, and the dog howls. It means death in the neighbourhood."

Mason pursed his lips.

"I think," he said slowly, "that I'm not going to be able to handle the matter for you, Cartwright. I'm exceptionally busy right now. Just got out of court from a murder case, and..."

"I know, I know," said Cartwright. "You think I'm crazy. Probably you think there isn't going to be enough money in it to pay you for your time, but I'm going to pay you. I'm going to pay you well."

"He reached in his pocket, pulled out a well-filled wallet, opened it, and jerked out three bills with trembling hand."

"There's three hundred dollars," he said. "That's for retainer. There'll be more when you get finished—lots more."

Perry Mason didn't touch the money for a moment.

"Cartwright," he said slowly, "if I act as your lawyer in this thing, I am going to do what I think is for your own good and for your best interests, do you understand that?"

"Of course I understand it, that's what I want you to do."

Perry Mason picked up the three one-hundred-dollar bills, folded them, put them in his pocket.

"Very well," he said, "I'll handle it for you. What kind of a dog is it?"

"A big police dog."

Perry Mason looked up at Cartwright with a reassuring smile.

"Legally," he said, "it's always a good defence to a suit for malicious prosecution if a person consults an attorney in good faith and puts all of the facts before him and then acts on the advice of that attorney. Now I'm going to put you in a position where no one can ever recover in a suit for malicious prosecution. I'm going to take you to a deputy in the district attorney's office, one who has charge of such matters. I'm going to let you talk with that deputy and tell him the whole story—about the dog I mean. You don't need to tell him anything about the will. If he decides that a warrant should be issued, that's all there is to it. Then you'll have a perfect defence to any suit Foley might file."

Mason walked into the outer office.

Della Street, his secretary, twenty-seven, swiftly capable, looked up at him and smiled with the intimacy which comes from thorough understanding.

"Cuckoo?" she said.

"I don't know," Perry Mason said. "I'm going to find out. Get me Pete Dorcas on the telephone. I'm going to put the whole deal up to him."

The girl nodded. Her fingers whirled the dial of a telephone into swift action.

Perry Mason scooped up a telephone from a desk in the corner of the room.

"Hello, Pete," said Mason. "This is Perry Mason. I'm bringing a man down to see you, and I want to explain it to you in advance. He wants a complaint. On a howling dog. I think there's a county ordinance against keeping a dog that howls crazy, or has gone crazy. Whether it's incorporated as a city or not."

"There is some such ordinance; nobody pays any attention to it. That is, I've never had anything to do under it."

"All right," Mason said, "this is different. My client is either going crazy, or has gone crazy. I take it," Dorcas said, "you're going to bring him down here?"

"Yes, I'm going to bring him down here, and I want you to have a doctor present; one of the alienists who sits on insanity cases. Don't introduce him as a doctor, but introduce him as an assistant of some sort, and let him hear the conversation and represent his best interests, do you get me?"

"You'd have to sign a complaint and have a commitment issued in order to do that," Dorcas pointed out.

"I know that," Mason said. "I'm willing to sign a complaint, myself, if the man needs medical treatment. I want to know, that's all. If he's crazy I want to do what's best for him. If he isn't, I want to see that he gets action right away. I'm trying to represent his best interests, do you get me?"

"Get you," Dorcas remarked. "Be there in fifteen minutes," said Mason, and hung up.

Pete Dorcas uncoiled his lean length from behind a battered desk, stared at Arthur Cartwright with steady eyes, and acknowledged Perry Mason's introduction with the usual formula of pleasure. He half turned and indicated a short, paunchy individual, whose face held what seemed, at first glance, to be merely bubbling good nature.

"Meet Mr Cooper," he said, "my assistant."

The paunchy individual smiled at his pleasure, came forward and shook hands with Cartwright.

"Well," said Mason, "I guess we're all ready to go; is that right?"

"All ready," said Dorcas, sitting down back of his desk. He was tall, lean, high-cheeked, and bald-headed, and there was a mental alertness about him which made his audience restless.

"It's about a dog," said Mason.

"Clinton Foley, residing at 4889 Milpas Drive, his house adjoining that of Mr Cartwright here, has a police dog that howls."

"Well," said Dorcas, grinning, "if a dog is entitled to one bite, he should be entitled to one howl."

"This man has got to be arrested," said Cartwright. "The howling has got to be stopped. You hear? It's got to be stopped!"

"What makes him howl?" asked Cooper.

"Foley makes him howl," said Cartwright positively.

"Any why?" asked Cooper.

"Because he knows it gets my goat. Because he knows it gets his wife's goat. It means a death in the neighbourhood, and his wife is sick. I tell you he's got to stop it. That dog has got to be stopped."

Perry Mason spoke slowly, with almost judicial dignity.

"My client," he said, "wants to be fair. You can use your judgment as to methods, Dorcas, but I am going to insist that the nuisance be abated, that the howling of the dog cease. You can see for yourself that my client is in a nervous condition."

"I'm not nervous," snapped Cartwright, "just a little upset, that's all."

Cooper's eyes flickered to those of Mason, and his head gave an almost perceptible nod. Then the eyes swung back to Cartwright.

"I think," said Dorcas slowly, "that the policy of the office would be not to prosecute until after we had given a warning. We'd write a letter to Mr Foley, telling him that complaint had been made, and calling his attention to the county ordinance which makes the maintenance of such a dog a nuisance. We could tell him that if the dog is ill, or something, he should be confined in a hospital or kennel until after the attack has ceased."

Perry Mason glanced at Cartwright, who started to say something, but was interrupted by Dorcas.

"The dog has been there for some time, Mr Cartwright?"

"Yes."

"And he hasn't howled before?"

"No."

"When did it start?"

"Night before last."

"I take it," said Dorcas, "that you're not on good terms with Foley. That is, you wouldn't run across and tell him to please make the animal stop howling?"

"No, I wouldn't do that."

"Well, suppose I write him a letter?"

"You don't know Foley," said Cartwright bitterly. "He'd tear the letter up and make the dog howl all the worse. He'd laugh with fiendish glee to think that he'd got my goat. He'd take the letter and show it to his wife, and..."

Cartwright ceased speaking abruptly.

"Don't stop," said Dorcas. "Go on. What else would he do?"

"Nothing," said Cartwright in a surly tone of voice.

"I think," said Mason, "that we will be content if you write the letter, Mr Dorcas, with the understanding that if the dog doesn't quit howling a warrant will be issued. Now, a letter sent in the ordinary course of mail wouldn't be delivered until some time tomorrow, even if you got it out this afternoon. I am suggesting that you make a formal

notification and send it out by one of the officers. Let the officer make a service upon Mr Foley, personally, or upon anyone else who may be in charge of the house, in the event Foley is not at home. This will have the effect of showing Foley that it is not merely a complaint instigated by Cartwright, and having no legal status."

Cartwright suddenly nodded.

"Very well," he said. "I will be willing to follow that procedure. I want you to send the notification out right away, however. I'm going back home. You represent my interests, Mr Mason."

Cartwright paused with his hand on the door.

"Thank you, gentlemen," he said. "I am glad I met you. Pardon me if I seem a little upset. I haven't been sleeping much."

Then the door slammed.

"Well," said Pete Dorcas, turning to Dr Cooper.

Dr Cooper placed the tips of his fingers together over his paunchy stomach.

"Well," he said, the twinkle abruptly fading from his eyes, "I wouldn't want to make a diagnosis on the limited evidence available at the present time, but I should say it was a case of manic depressive psychosis."

Perry Mason grinned.

"Sounds formidable, Doctor," he said, "but doesn't that mean merely a nervous breakdown?"

"There is no such thing," said Dr Cooper, "as a nervous breakdown, applied to various forms of functional or degenerative psychoses."

"Well," said Mason, "let's get at it another way. A man who is suffering from a manic depressive psychosis isn't insane, is he?"

"He isn't normal."

"I know, but he isn't insane."

"Well, it's a question of what you mean by insane. It isn't, of course, the degree of legal insanity which would excuse one from committing a crime, if that's what you mean."

"That isn't what I mean," said Mason. "Come on down to earth, Doctor; let's quit splitting hairs. You're not on the witness stand; you're just telling us. It's purely a functional disease, isn't it?"

"That's right."

"And curable?"

"Oh, yes, completely curable."

"All right," said Mason irritably, "let's get rid of that howling dog then."

Dorcas pushed a button with his forefinger.

"Very well," he said. "I'll dictate a letter to Foley and sign it."

(MORE TOMORROW)

THE Italian Assizes consist of five jurymen, two professional judges, of whom one acts as a President, and a clerk.

The jurymen are selected rather as are a British special jury. A list of male citizens of certain qualifications is sent to the court by the commune, and out of this list ten men are drawn by a ballot. Five of these will serve on all trials of the respective session of the assizes, while the remaining five are reserve jurymen.

An Italian trial lacks the dramatic quality of a British trial mainly because every element of surprise has been carefully removed.

As in Britain, a criminal case will begin at the police station, where the police take the first statements. Their value is the same as that of police statements in a British court.

New Element

The file is then sent to the examining magistrate or to the public prosecutor. The accused is again interrogated and statements are taken from witnesses. If such statements should differ from their first statements to the police, or whenever a new element crops up, the witness or the accused may again be called and interrogated.

All these interrogations are carried out in private, and without the presence of the defence counsel. The witnesses are often asked to make their statements on oath.

When the case looks murky, and this may take months, the legal jargon, may run up to 30 words.

No rules of evidence exist such as in a British court, and hearsay is freely admitted.

The vital stage of the trial begins only after the evidence has been completed. In an Italian criminal case, allegations are far more important than material facts, and the verdict and sentence will depend more on the interpretation of the complicated Italian penal code than on what witnesses saw.

Italian penal code has classified every possible phase of human misbehaviour and catalogued it in some 700 main articles. It will be the juggling with these numbers which will influence the outcome of the trial.

Serious Concern

The jury, which retires with the court and agrees with the court on the verdict and the sentence, will have to decide not whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, but whether the act he committed should be interpreted according to number so-and-so of the penal code, as demanded by the prosecution, or according to some other number quoted by the defence.

No precedents are quoted, but the penal code has been interpreted by a number of Italian authors, and no self-respecting lawyer, when addressing the court, would omit ample quotations from such works.

It is of serious concern to the accused which paragraph will be applied in his case, because each paragraph provides also the punishment to be inflicted.

At the end of his address the public prosecutor will ask for a definite punishment, say 18 years four months and 10 days

of penal servitude, four additional months of imprisonment (no concurrent running of sentences in Italy), and a fine of £2.5s. 4d.

Considering the main heavy sentence of ten days or the 4d. may seem superfluous, but this sum total represents the simple mathematical addition of the punishments provided in the paragraphs which the prosecution demands that the court should apply.

Clever Enough

The defence will, of course, try to shreds the prosecution's legal thesis and offer a variety of alternative numbers to apply, which may allow either for an acquittal or for a considerably reduced sentence.

In view of the preparation of the trial an acquittal is infrequent, and even then it is not simple. A defendant may be acquitted "for lack of evidence," which proclaims to the world that he committed the offence but was clever enough to outwit the justice.

Or it may be because "the fact committed is not an offence," which still leaves the accused with the "fact in his lap; or it may be a full acquittal, stating that "the accused has not committed the fact."

It is not, therefore, unusual that a person acquitted appeals to a higher court to get a "full" acquittal.

Each sentence is registered on a penal certificate which every Italian needs for even such simple transactions as labour registration or renewal of an identity card.

My secretary has a certificate stating that 20 years ago she was fined 2s. for taking a bicycle on a footpath. This offence will follow her to the grave.

Trial By Jury Is Different In Italy

By
FRED MANOR

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experienced, as some

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sary to ensure efficient

performance on the new

standard.

F. GOODWIN.

GENERAL MANAGER.

HONG KONG.

30th December, 1950.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG

JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and

Entry Forms for the 2nd

Race Meeting to be held on

Saturday, 13th January, 1951,

(weather permitting) may

be obtained at the Secretary's

Office, Telephone House, the

Club House, Happy Valley;

and the Stables, Shan Kwong

Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock

NOON on Thursday, 4th

January, 1951.

By Order,

S. A. BLEAF,

Secretary.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given
that Mr Michael Howard
Turner has retired from this
firm as from the 31st Decem-
ber 1950 and that we have
to-day admitted Mr Peter
Allen Lee Viro as a partner.

Dated 1st January 1951.

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PRESS

PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs

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Morning Post, South China

Sunday Post-Herald, China

Mail and Hong Kong Tele-

graph Staff Photographers

are on view in the

Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

HIGH SPEED WINS NEW YEAR
HANDICAP BY A LENGTH

In an exciting finish, Cheung and Wo's High Speed (A. Ostro-
moff), overtaking Magrefield Peace's Panda (K. Kwok) in the last 100
yards or so, won the New Year Handicap by a length at the first meet-
ing of the 1951 racing season held on New Year's Day yesterday at
Happy Valley.

Ben's Ben Wyvis (D. Black) finished third, two lengths behind Panda, while
Lam C. Cheong's Bashful Beauty (C. H. Renfrew), the hottest favourite, was un-
placed in fourth position. There were six starters in the race which was confined
to Australian Class 1-A ponies.

C. H. Renfrew, last year's second champion jockey, reaped a phenomenal
harvest of four wins in seven outings yesterday. The performance is considered
to be almost a record in local racing annals.

Aside from two major upsets
in the third and sixth events,
favourites and near favourites
came through as expected. Win
dividends were therefore fairly
normal, but a place dividend of
\$105.50, however, was returned
by Athlete's Wonderful Girl
(Lam King-tak) which finished
third in the first event.

The heaviest pari-mutuel bet-
ting of the day was made on
Marmors's Shannon (A. Ostro-
moff) in the Mire Day Handi-
cap, Second Section. Shannon
carried a total of 23,208 win and
12,214 place tickets respectively.
It finished third and paid a
dividend of \$6.10.

Cash sweeps were again well
supported and attractive prizes
were offered. The biggest re-
ward was in the last race
sweepstake, the first prize of
which, amounting to \$143,718,
went to the lucky holder of
Ticket No. 55073. Ticket
184097 won the second prize
of \$40,092, and the third prize
of \$20,515 was taken by Ticket
No. 32337.

The Band of the Middlesex
Regiment was in attendance.

SEX STARTERS

The main event of the day—
the New Year Handicap, for
Australian Class 1-A ponies
over a mile—attracted six
starters.

Panda (K. Kwok) shot into
the lead as the starter gave the
signal, followed by Ben Wyvis
(D. Black), High Speed (A.
Ostromoff), Amaranth (F. No-
d), and Amaranth's Bashful Beauty
(C. H. Renfrew) which finished
second in the Autumn Cham-
pions in the last race meeting of
1950. The three leading ponies
maintained their respective places
right round the course before coming
into the straight, being separated
from each other by not more
than two lengths at any time.

Rounding the last bend, High
Speed which was now coming
up strongly on the outside over-
took Ben Wyvis. Passing the
Public Stands, Panda fought
desperately to hold off High
Speed but Cheung and Wo's bay
gelding breezed past in the last
100 yards or so to win a fine
victory by a length.

Bashful Beauty was seen to
make a bid to reduce the lead at
the Footbal Stands but after
passing the Rock it faded away
and was never again in the
picture.

TAIWAN BAY HANDICAP

Race No. 1.—Taiwan Bay Handi-
cap (First Section). For Australian
Ponies Class 1-A. Not over 10
furlongs. Any age. Weight for
age. Allowance. From near the
Two Mile Post Once Round and In
(About One Mile and 171 Yards).

Ben's Ben Wyvis, 154, Chun Kit 1
R. Johannessen's Norse Lady, 159
H. K. Cheung, 154, Chun Kit 2
Athlete's Wonderful Girl, 154,
J. C. Sulphur, 154, H. W. Mok 4

Won by 3½ lengths; 6 lengths.
Time: 2 mins.

Parti mutuel: Winner: (333)
\$23.00. Places: 1st (333) \$10.30; 2nd
(340) \$6.10; 3rd (340) \$105.50.

Betting
Win Place
Atrius II, 154, C. A. Lee 940 902
Borghina, 140, Robert 4326 5094
C. H. Lee, 154, L. K. 3709 3377
Ding How, 154, L. K. 1174 1109
K. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 532 909
A. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 321 709
Happy Farmers, 144, Yeu 1107 1414
Ching Lau, 144, Yeu 26 54
K. H. Lee, 154, L. K. 48 106
Midnight Express, 138, 5615 613
Lee Chee Koon, 154, H. K. 136 140
Norse Lady, 159, R. 123 97
Sulphur, 154, H. W. Mok 1023 1108
The Kaim Loo, 154, H. K. 1397 1028
Wonderful Girl, 154, Lam 101 107

HUNGOM BAY HANDICAP

Race No. 2.—Hungom Bay Handi-
cap (First Section). For Aus-
tralian Ponies Class 1-A. Six
furlongs.

Rouge D'or's Rouge D'or, 144, M.
M. Boycott 140, M. 1407 9272
Chor Kuei Nam's Souvenir, 140, 5703 4036
K. Kwok 230 300
D. H. Lee, 154, L. K. 1732 2007
C. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 1409 1510
E. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 800 901
F. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 704 701
G. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 600 900

Won by 1½ lengths; a head.
Time: 1 min. 52-5/8 secs.

Parti mutuel: Winner: (302)
\$15.00. Places: 1st (302) \$17.70; 2nd
(303) \$11.00; 3rd (304) \$21.40.

Betting
Win Place
F. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 1407 9272
F. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 5703 4036
Noddy, 140, F. 230 300
C. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 1732 2007
G. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 1409 1510
H. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 800 901
I. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 704 701
J. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 600 900

Won by 1½ lengths; a head.
Time: 1 min. 52-5/8 secs.

Parti mutuel: Winner: (302)
\$15.00. Places: 1st (302) \$17.70; 2nd
(303) \$11.00; 3rd (304) \$21.40.

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Win Place
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F. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 5703 4036
Noddy, 140, F. 230 300
C. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 1732 2007
G. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 1409 1510
H. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 800 901
I. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 704 701
J. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 600 900

Won by 1½ lengths; a head.
Time: 1 min. 52-5/8 secs.

Won by 6 lengths; 1½ lengths.
Time: 1 min. 52-5/8 secs.
Parti mutuel: Winner: (402)
\$17.50. Places: 1st (402) \$6.00; 2nd
(403) \$6.00; 3rd (404) \$6.10.

Betting
Win Place
Delle Fontaine, 150, C. 3006 3022
H. Renfrew 11000 0320
Boatle, 153, K. Kwok 11000 0320

Debutante, 140, F. Noddy 1013 1032
Dominion Day, 140, J. 2403 3464
A. Auchan, 140, F. 063 1270
Fairy Feet, 139, F. 2074 2093
Wong, 140, F. 2214 2093
Ninety Nine, 147, M. M. 2214 2093
Boyett, 150, K. V. 2214 2093
Probability, 150, K. V. 2214 2093
Chiu, 147, A. Ostro- 2214 2093
Shannon, 147, A. Ostro- 2214 2093

NEW YEAR HANDICAP

Race No. 3.—New Year Handicap
For Australian Ponies Class 1A.
One Mile. Weight for age. Allowance.
From near the Two Mile Post Once
Round and In (About One Mile and
171 Yards).

Ben's Ben Wyvis, 147, D. Black 1
Lam C. Cheong's Bashful Beauty, 150, C. H. Renfrew 2
A. Ostro- 3
Marmors's Shannon, 151, K. 4

Won by 1½ lengths; 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 43 secs.

Parti mutuel: Winner: (413)
\$24.00. Places: 1st (413) \$6.00; 2nd
(414) \$13.40; 3rd (415) \$6.00.

Betting
Win Place
Amaranth, 140, H. Mait- 2611 1829
Amaranth, 144, F. Noddy 2199 1017
Bashful Beauty, 150, C. 17055 7677
Ben Wyvis, 147, D. 7349 4890
Black 6906 3851
High Speed, 155, A. 1070 1745
Ostromoff

HUNGOM BAY HANDICAP

Race No. 4.—Hungom Bay Handi-
cap (Third Section). For Aus-
tralian Ponies Class 1-A. Six
furlongs.

Rouge D'or's Rouge D'or, 144, M.
M. Boycott 140, M. 1407 9272
Chor Kuei Nam's Souvenir, 140, 5703 4036
K. Kwok 230 300
D. H. Lee, 154, L. K. 1732 2007
C. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 1409 1510
E. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 800 901
F. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 704 701
G. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 600 900

Won by 2½ lengths; 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 10-1/8 secs.

Parti mutuel: Winner: (421)
\$11.40. Places: 1st (421) \$6.00; 2nd
(415) \$7.00; 3rd (422) \$10.00.

Betting
Win Place
Amaranth, 140, F. Noddy 9101 0347
Amaranth, 140, F. 1120 1572
B. Dai 2220 1029
Crown Witness, 149, H. 6227 5235
Huntmaster, 145, Chen 1159 1519
Poo 18241 10231
National Income, 141, C. 369 659
L. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 18241 10231
Tombola, 140, F. 18241 10231
H. Renfrew 18241 10231
Trade Wind, 160, H. 18241 10231
C. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 18241 10231
Victorious, 140, F. 18241 10231
H. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 18241 10231

TAIWAN BAY HANDICAP

Race No. 5.—Taiwan Bay Handi-
cap (Second Section). For Aus-
tralian Ponies Class 1-A. Six
furlongs.

Rouge D'or's Rouge D'or, 144, M.
M. Boycott 140, M. 1407 9272
Chor Kuei Nam's Souvenir, 140, 5703 4036
K. Kwok 230 300
D. H. Lee, 154, L. K. 1732 2007
C. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 1409 1510
E. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 800 901
F. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 704 701
G. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 600 900

Won by 2½ lengths; 5 lengths.

Parti mutuel: Winner: (421)
\$11.40. Places: 1st (421) \$6.00; 2nd
(415) \$7.00; 3rd (422) \$10.00.

Betting
Win Place
Amaranth, 140, F. Noddy 9101 0347
Amaranth, 140, F. 1120 1572
B. Dai 2220 1029
Crown Witness, 149, H. 6227 5235
Huntmaster, 145, Chen 1159 1519
Poo 18241 10231
National Income, 141, C. 369 659
L. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 18241 10231
Tombola, 140, F. 18241 10231
H. Renfrew 18241 10231
Trade Wind, 160, H. 18241 10231
C. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 18241 10231
Victorious, 140, F. 18241 10231
H. H. Lee, 154, J. A. 18241 10231



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"HUNAN"	Tsingtao & Tientsin	10 a.m.	3rd Jan.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	3rd Jan.
"SHANSHI"	Singapore & Penang	noon	4th Jan.
"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m.	5th Jan.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	8th Jan.
"FOYANG"	Tsingtao & Tientsin	3 p.m.	9th Jan.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Djakarta	3 p.m.	15th Jan.

ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	1st Jan.
"SHANSHI"	Singapore & Penang	1/2nd Jan.	
"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama & Kobe	noon	4th Jan.
"FOYANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	5th Jan.	

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE LTD. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"YUNNAN"	Kure & Moji	4th Jan.	
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	4th Jan.	
"CHANGSHIA"	Japan	24th Jan.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"YUNNAN"	Sydney	In Port	
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney, Brisbane & Townsville	In Port	
"CHANGSHIA"	Sydney, Brisbane & Manila	10th Jan.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"CYCLOPS"	Genoa, London, & Holland	9th Jan.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	9th Jan.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Jan.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, London, Holland & Hamburg via Manila	27th Jan.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	From	Arrives
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool	21st Dec.
G. "MENTOR"	2nd Dec.	8th Jan.
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	4th Dec.	10th Jan.
G. "PYRRHUS"	13th Dec.	17th Dec.
S. "TANTALUS"	Sailed	21st Jan.
S. "CLYTONEUS"	21st Dec.	30th Jan.
G. "TUNING"	Sailed	1st Feb.
G. "MEMNON"	28th Dec.	8th Feb.
S. "ASTYANAX"	4th Jan.	15th Feb.
G. "PELEUS"	13th Jan.	17th Jan.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
* Unscheduled.

DE LA RAMA LINES

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MANILA from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC
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"AGAMEMNON"	15th Jan.
"ANDAMAN"	27th Jan.

Sailing to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA
Via JAPAN, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES,
CHRISTOBAL and KINGSTON.

"DONA AURORA"	4th Jan.
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ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENLAVERS"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 3rd Jan.
"BENMORE"	do	12th Jan.
"BENATTOW"	do	17th Jan.
"BENINNES"	do	25th Jan.
"BENBUCHAN"	do	6th Feb.
"BENBRACKIE"	do	14th Feb.
"BENCLUGH"	do	14th Feb.

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	DATE
"BENLAVERS"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp	7th Jan.
"BENATTOW"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st Jan.
"BENINNES"	Havre, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	28th Jan.
"BENCLUGH"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull	18th Feb.

Via Singapore, Colombo, Port Sudan, Aden & Suez.

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CNAAF WIN GOVERNOR'S CUP IN ONE SIDED GAME BY "SPIV"

The Chinese National Amateur Athletic Federation yesterday won the Governor's Soccer Cup for the fourth time out of the five times that the Cup has been competed for after the war.

More than 8,000 spectators saw yesterday, the Chinese administer a second trouncing on the FA XI, with a runaway 6-1 victory. In their first meeting, the Chinese won by five goals to two.

The game itself was a complete disappointment, even before it started. There were no less than four last moment substitutions in the FA team. Smith and Forrow came into the back line for Kirkland and Etheridge, Wooton for Woods at right half and Weller for Xavier at outside right.

The depleted FA team were completely outplayed by the full Chinese XI, who did practically what they liked with the ball, and but for the magnificent work by Barnard, Gardner, Jones and Graham, the score could have easily reached a record figure.

Other than Barnard, only Wooton, Brown, Gardner, Jones and Graham offered any opposition at all. Capper, Army's brilliant centre-half did yeoman service in the first half, though not up to his usual form, but was incapacitated by an injury for the whole of the second half. Gardner was always dangerous when he had the ball, and sent through some beautiful passes but did not get the necessary support from his other forwards.

The Chinese clicked as a team from the first sound of the whistle and had almost 80 percent of the game. The defence was faultless, with Hau Yung-sang and Lal Wal, establishing themselves as undoubtedly the best pair of backs in the Colony. The forward line had two good schemers in Chu Wing-keung and Chang Kam-hoi who combined effectively with the other three youthful forwards. Lee Chun-fat, Yue Cheuk-yin and Mok Chun-wah. Of these Lee was the speediest, to the point of being offside on numerous occasions, bagging the first two goals for his side.

THE PLAY

The Chinese clicked off towards the Club end but the ball returned to their side and both Hung Hing-huk and Hau Yung-sang successfully cleared. From then on, they gradually dominated play. Except for two upfield movements by the FA forwards, which were disunited and easily checked, the CNAAF were all over the FA goalmouth for the next 10 minutes, but could not score.

A golden chance for the FA was thrown away, when a clearance by Hau Yung-sang rebounded off Gardner. The centre-forward tapped the ball forward to Edwards who with an open field ahead, fumbled with it. Soon after, another scoring chance was wasted. A through centre over the halves saw Gardner and goalkeeper Yue rushing for the ball. In the scramble it rebounded to inside-left Graham, who with an almost open goal ahead, mis-kicked.

In the 16th minutes, Lee Chun-fat gave his side the lead. Snapping a through pass, he beat Capper, swerved round the approaching goalkeeper and topped the ball into the open goal. Two minutes later, a cross high centre by Chu Wing-keung went to Yue Cheuk-yin, whose back pass to Lee Chun-fat was converted with a flashing drive. Soon after Chu Wing-keung raced through with the ball from a through pass on the right and finished up with a cross ground-er to the far end of the net. The interval came with the CNAAF three goals up.

A GIFT GOAL

Two minutes from the resumption, Chang Kam-hoi added the fourth goal. In trying to stop a cross pass, Capper de-

Dorothy Head Wins

Indian Title

Calcutta, Dec. 31.
Dorothy Head of the United States won the Women's Singles Championship of the Indian National Tennis Tournament today, beating Mrs. Tony Mottram of England, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Associated Press.



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Vessel	From	Arrives	Departs
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"PHILIPPINE BEAR"	San Francisco	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
"SAN ANGELO VICTORY"	San Francisco	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
"J. J. LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	Feb. 3	Feb. 4

For full particulars call U. S. Lines Office, Queen's Building, 2119.

Home Soccer Standings

The following are the standing after Football League games played yesterday:

FIRST DIVISION			
Team	P	W	D
Tottenham H.	23	10	4
Middlesbrough	23	10	4
Wolverhampton	23	10	4
Sheff. Wed.	23	10	4
Derby County	23	10	4
Blackpool	23	10	4
Manchester U.	23	10	4
Sheff. Utd.	23	10	4
Cardiff City	23	10	4
Blackburn R.	23	10	4
Nottingham F.	23	10	4
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Nottingham F.	23	10	4
Sheff. Utd.</			

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ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE JAV PORTS and MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"NIEUW HOLLAND"	In Port	22nd Jan '51
"TASMAN"	In Port	1st Jan '51
"TJITJALENGKA"	7th Jan '51	9th Jan '51
"VAN HEUTS"	11th Jan '51	15th Jan '51
"TJISADANE"	22nd Jan '51	27th Jan '51

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RUYS"	10th Jan '51	15th Jan '51
"BOISSEVAIN"	27th Jan '51	9th Mar '51
"TJIPANAS"	28th Jan '51	

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RUYS"	14th Jan '51	10th Feb '51
"TJIPANAS"		21st Jan '51
"BOISSEVAIN"	7th Mar '51	

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EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"	Mid Jan '51	11th Jan '51
"MELISKERK"	10th Feb '51	10th Feb '51
"AAGTEKERK"	4th Feb '51	Early Mar '51

Through B/L issued to
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JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"	9th Jan '51	Mid Jan '51
"MELISKERK"	9th Feb '51	8th Feb '51
"AAGTEKERK"	Early Mar '51	

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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY Arr. Jan. 11 Sails Jan. 12

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The wars our generation has witnessed have brought what wars have always brought—disturbances, unrest and a feeling of general insecurity—that's the way of all wars. Industry and mutual trade—useful pursuits of peace—are the endeavours in the opposite direction. This concern has argued whenever it could, that free access, free intercourse and trade between peoples, contributes to peace and friendliness and security and takes the tension off where diplomats seem to fail. For, when all is said and done, people want the opportunity to work for a living. Trade and industry, free and untrammelled, not only contributes to that opportunity, but is a way of life. Vessels of our Line are plainly marked and can be recognized easily when they sail in and out of the principal ports of the world, and we like to feel that they are practical symbols of this philosophy:— *Isbrandtsen*

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S.S. "FLYING CLOUD"	New York via Manila 1st week of Jan.	Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston via Panama Canal, 1st week of January.

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BRITISH INDUSTRY

Old Problems Cropping Up Again In New Guise

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Dec. 29.

The five years since the war have been a period of gradually expanding production. Industries had completed reversion from wartime to peacetime production and were settling down again when the state of international affairs led to the order to "about turn." We now enter 1951 committed to a definite programme of defence production.

As the rearmament programme gains momentum some of the problems which beset the early days of the export drive are likely to crop up again in a new guise. Not least among these may be the shortage of new merchant ships.

Britain's place among the world's greatest trading nations—second only to the United States—depends upon the size and efficiency of her merchant fleet. A large proportion of that fleet was sunk during the last war and the need to replace lost ships has been one of our most pressing post-war problems.

Although the great part of that capital loss has now been made good, the problems involved in financing the replacement of those ships which have become too old to hold their own in keen post-war competition, have not yet been solved. Nobody knows better than Sir W. Guy Roper, President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the nature of the problems which lie ahead of the shipping industry in 1951. Writing in Lloyd's List annual review of 1950 he says: "The replacement of obsolescent ships has become a nightmare to ship-owners. Reconstruction of the British mercantile marine after the war... has left shipowners with depleted coffers. If they are not allowed to retain sufficient of their profits to enable them to modernise their fleets where is the money to come from? A state has been reached where the sum required to build a single modern ship can be more than the ordinary capital of the company placing an order."

If conditions remain the same as they are today, he goes on, the company with which he is associated will in 15 years have 12 ships instead of the 25 they own at present and only eight or nine by 1970. If it may be taken, he adds, that these calculations apply more or less to the whole of the British mercantile marine the outlook is indeed grave.

YARDS BUSY
But if the prospects for ship-owners are not very bright the shipbuilding industry can face the future with reasonable assurance. At the beginning of 1950 it was feared that some

shipyards would not have sufficient orders to enable them to work to capacity throughout the year but now orders—especially for tankers—came in month by month and some yards now have enough work to keep them busy for the next three or four years. Smaller shipbuilders who are not so happily placed should benefit from the new defence programme recently announced by the Admiralty.

If the prospect of unemployment in shipyards has been temporarily averted, the problem of obtaining raw materials and skilled labour remains as acute as ever. High costs and foreign competition are also a major preoccupation for shipbuilders.

But as Charles Connell, President of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, points out in Lloyd's List annual review, British yards have the capacity and facilities to meet all demands that are likely to be made on them, and given the wholehearted co-operation of all engaged, there is no reason to doubt that the industry will retain its high position in shipbuilding.

Since 1946 the industry has built 5,000,000 gross tons of new merchant shipping of which nearly a quarter has been for foreign buyers.

VICIOUS CIRCLE
Power cuts and complete blackouts during the "peak periods" of the day have brought home to everybody the extreme gravity of the shortage of electricity generating capacity. Now the difficulty in obtaining coal to ward off the winter chills has made the coal shortage a talking point in every home.

There seems to be no way out of the vicious circle. If coal is short the women at home (and many people in offices and factories) switch on the electric fire. Heavy demands from industry add to the strain on the limited electricity generating capacity. When the strain is too much (usually in the evening) whole districts are plunged into darkness and work comes to a halt.

The British Electricity Authority, itself short of coal, can offer us no immediate prospect of relief. Neither can the National Coal Board. All they can do is to exert us to use less electricity and less coal. The scheme to sell coal more cheaply during the summer to encourage people to buy it while supplies were plentiful failed because we have had two mild winters and domestic consumers had apparently forgotten what it meant to be really cold.

This optimism was also evident in the National Coal Board's offices. We were told supplies would be adequate if the winter was not unduly harsh. This week, when it became evident that the winter was going to be both long and hard, the preference was given up.

Industrialists are now forecasting a "critical situation" later in the winter. The state of affairs at power stations is officially "very serious indeed." At a time when even greater industrial output is necessary not only for home and export demands but for defence needs the industry is faced with the prospect of having its coal allocation cut to ease the critical shortage at power stations.

Cutting export allocations by 1,000,000 tons has not the desired effect of ending the shortage. Coal allocations to domestic consumers have been cut but this has failed too because the demand for fuel to offset the cut has been thrown on to the power stations. Nor can the shortage be solved by importing more coal. Other countries are also experiencing coal shortages and what small amounts the Government has been able to order abroad are unlikely to arrive in time to make much difference.

ROOT OF TROUBLE
The root of the trouble is the shortage of labour in the coal mines. But the Coal Board's plan to increase production will take 15 years to achieve. Meanwhile both industrial and domestic consumers are faced with recurring fuel shortages for years to come. The remedy offering the best prospect for some relief is the speed-up in repelling electricity generating plants out of service and in building new power stations and the use of more efficient means of heating to prevent waste.

This Christmas has been the most expensive ever. Increase in note circulation to cope with this mammoth buying spree was a record 278,000,000, 29,000,000 more than in 1945, the previous record-breaking year. Shoppers had the largest selection of goods to offer since 1939 but the prices were high—often

prohibitive. Even so, department stores report excellent sales.

The record amount of money spent, however, may not indicate a rising wave of generosity—many people no doubt bought "presents" for themselves before prices rose any further.

METAL SHORTAGE
The Minister of Supply has taken action to alleviate the acute shortage of non-ferrous metals. Zinc, brass and copper will be reserved for essential users and the use of these metals in more than 200 articles ranging from buttons to bedsteads will be prohibited. This is the first direct action that has been taken to deal with the shortage of non-ferrous metals which threatened to throw down the defence programme.

Allocation of these metals is to be left to the manufacturers but if, despite the new measures, shortages persist, Government will enforce controls themselves. The Minister of Supply admitted that the new order will cause some unemployment.

There has been only minor activity in the Stock Exchange this week. The only sign of real interest was the market's reaction to the new orders concerning non-ferrous metals. On the theory that plastics will take the place of metals for many uses British Xylomite jumped 6s. 3d. to 80s. 9d. and other plastic shares rose by lesser amounts. Shares in paint companies dropped because of restrictions on the use of zinc.

—London Express Service.

More U.K. Trade With Denmark

Speaking at the opening of a "Danish Design" exhibition of rayon products in London Mr. A. G. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, said: "It would be inappropriate for me to give trade figures or details but I am able to announce that, compared with last year, it looks as if trade between Denmark and the United Kingdom will reach a figure of between 30 and 40 per cent above last year's figures."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY
S.S. "COLORADO"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 2nd January, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd January, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 10th January, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 20th December, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE
S.S. "TEKAS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 3rd January, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 4th January, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 10th January, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 20th December, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per
BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE
S.S. "TUNGUS"

from Japan

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 4th January, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 5th January, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 12th January, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 31st December, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
Consignees per Company's
S.S. "REAUVAIS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Friday, 5th January, 1951.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 5th January, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 12th January, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
Hongkong, 31st December, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE
S.S. "CHESTNE MAERSK"

having arrived from New York and Ports of call, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk and expense into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 8th January, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 8th January, 1951, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the 1st February, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Insurance will be effected.

JEBSEN & CO.,
Agents
Hong Kong, 1st January, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE
S.S. "GRETE MAERSK"

having arrived from New York and Ports of call, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk and expense into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th January, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 9th January, 1951, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the 1st January, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Insurance will be effected.

JEBSEN & CO.,
Agents
Hongkong, 31st December, 1950.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DEPARTMENTS
12 Pedder Street, Tel. 80311.

INDO-CHINA S.N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
S.S. "WINGBANG"	Keelung	Noon	3rd Jan.
S.S. "EBANG"	Japan		3rd Jan.
S.S. "TAKSANG"	Straits & Calcutta		4th Jan.
S.S. "HEWSANG"	Jessetown & Sandakan		11th Jan.
S.S. "CHUNBANG"	Tientsin		16th Jan.

ARRIVALS FROM			
S.S. "PRONTO"	Tientsin		8th Jan.
S.S. "LOKSANG"	Japan		10th Jan.
S.S. "KUTSANG"	Japan		12th Jan.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading for MADRAS & PONDICHERRY via Singapore and for KUDAT, JOBBELTON, LABUAN, TAWAU, LAHAD DATU & SEMPORA via Sandakan.

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM			
S.S. "BALUCHISTAN"	Japan		12th Jan.
S.S. "HINDUSTAN"	Japan		20th Jan.
S.S. "EASTERN SAGA"	Australian Ports		28th Jan.

SAILINGS TO			
S.S. "BALUCHISTAN"	Freemantle, Hobart, Adelaide		13th Jan.
S.S. "HINDUSTAN"	Manua and Lao (both subject to Inducement)		
S.S. "EASTERN SAGA"	Yokkaichi, Nagoya, Kobe & Yokohama		1st Feb.

*Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Tasmania, New Zealand and Pacific Island Ports.

GLEN LINE LTD.

SCHEDULED SAILINGS TO U.K. AND CONTINENT

S.S. "GLENLEARN"
Leads At Holt's Wharf 6th January, Sails 8th January for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam/Amsterdam Hamburg Due London 14th February.

S.S. "GLENHARRY"
Leads 22nd January, Sails 24th January for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Genoa, London, Rotterdam/Amsterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp. Due London 4th March.

(Carriers option to proceed via other ports to load/discharge cargo)

SCHEDULED ARRIVALS FROM LONDON

S.S. "RADNORSHIRE" Leave London Due H.K. 10th Jan.
S.S. "GLENLYN" Sailed 24th Jan.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE

S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE" Sailed 20th Jan.
(All outward vessels accept cargo for Japan)

PRINCE LINE LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC PORTS

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" Sailed Sails N.Y. Sails S.F. Due H.K. 14th Jan.
S.S. "EAST COAST, CANADA & U.S.A. via SUEZ"

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE"
(Calls Hongkong subject to Inducement)
Leads 14th Jan. for Wanchi, Philippines, Java, Saigon and Siam subject to Inducement, Straits, Colombo, Halifax, Boston and New York.

Cargo for St. John (N.B.) Montreal and Bermuda with transshipment at Halifax or New York.

All the above subject to alteration without notice. All intending Passengers should register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

WATERMAN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

MOBILE AIA USA

WATERMAN LINE EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA JAPAN

S.S. "WAR HAWK" In Port
S.S. "JEFF DAVIS" 16th Jan. 1951

DIRECT FOR NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA VIA JAPAN & HONOLULU.

S.S. "WAR HAWK" Sails about 2nd Jan. 1951
S.S. "JEFF DAVIS" 17th Jan. 1951

ALSO ACCEPTING TRANSHIPMENT CARGO FOR GULF PORTS.

WALLEM & CO., LTD.

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MAERSK LINE

FAST FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO:

NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "BALLY MAERSK" In Port
M.S. "ANNA MAERSK" 17th Jan. 1951
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK

